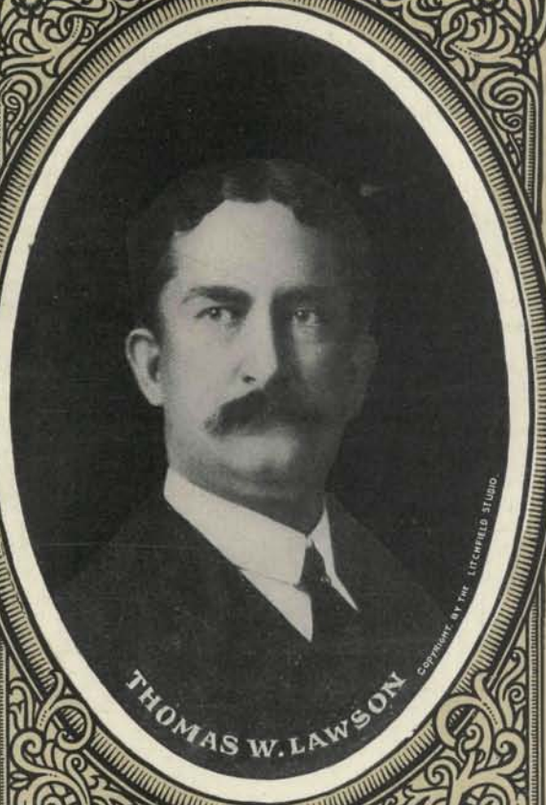
The Literary Digest

Vol. XXIX., No. 26. Whole No. 766. NEW YORK, DECEMBER 24, 1904. Price per Copy, 10c

Prof E M Shepard 1904



CONTENTS

TOPICS OF THE DAY:

Chadwick Finance 863
Questioning Mr. Lawson's Sincerity 864
Frenzied Finance in Quip and Cartoon . . . 865
Tariff Revision Postponed 866
The Popular Vote 867
Impeachment of Judge Swayne 868
Statistics of Strike Violence 868
Is the World Growing Better? 869
A "Bumper" Cotton Crop and its Results . . 870
Topics in Brief 870

LETTERS AND ART:

The Enduring Fairy-Lore of Christmas-Tide . 871
Mrs. Fiske's New Play 872
Thackeray in the United States 872
Difficulties of Teaching Literature 873
The Secret of Art 874

SCIENCE AND INVENTION:

The Majority Sex 875
The Use of Dogs on the Battle-field 875
How to Stop Railway Accidents 876
Why Do Insects Fly Toward the Light . . . 876
A Bird City 877
What Will be Done with Zambesi Falls Power? 878
A Fossil Egg 878
Science Brevities 878

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD:

Jesus Christ in Art 879
How to Get Young People into the Church . . 880
A New Repudiation of the Westminster Confession 881
The Pope and the Popular Use of the Bible . 882
Religious Notes 882

FOREIGN COMMENT:

General Nogi at the Breaching of the Escarps 883
The Coming Radical Upheaval in the United States 884
Why a Russian Constitution Seems Unlikely . 885
The German Chancellor on War Between Great Britain and Germany 886

MISCELLANEOUS 888-891

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, 44-60 East 23rd st., New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

MRS. MAYBRICK'S OWN STORY

"My Fifteen Lost Years"

By FLORENCE ELIZABETH MAYBRICK

A BOOK OF THRILLING INTEREST—It Contains the First and Only COMPLETE Story From Her Pen—Three Times More Than Published in Serial Form in England or America

Hon. J. H. Gallinger, U. S. Senate, Washington, D. C.: "In all the history of the world no greater outrage was ever perpetrated on a human being in a civilized country than the horribly cruel and wicked sentence that was imposed on Mrs. Maybrick. Heaven be praised that Mrs. Maybrick is at last free, and it is my earnest hope that the American people, by kindness and generosity, may do what they can to alleviate her sorrows and provide for her wants."

12mo, Cloth. 16 Half-Tone Illustrations. Price, $1.20, net; by Mail, $1.30. Subscription Edition, handsomely bound, wide margins, photogravure portrait of Mrs. Maybrick. Each copy signed separately by her with her own hand. Price, $2.00, postage free. AGENTS WANTED

King Leopold's Rule in Africa

By EDMUND D. MOREL

A startling book of the most commanding interest to all the civilized world. It presents an appalling mass of evidence of the greedy misrule which has turned the Congo Free State into a habitation of dreadful cruelty, and which has become an international problem of magnitude.

8vo, Cloth. Illustrated. Price, $3.75

The Buccaneers

A Story of the Black Flag in Business

By HENRY M. HYDE

An up-to-date novel giving, with startling candor and realism, a picture of modern corporation methods of the "frenzied" type in dealing with rivals in business. Two great concerns clash; wit is sharpened against wit; schemes and plottings are met with tricks and counter-plots; the blood tingles as the reader follows the struggle; a love story winds its troublous way through the clashing and twisting interests of the rivals; the relation of love and family ties to "business" is shown relentlessly. It is a keenly interesting story of the times, and thousands who read it will say "Here is fiction cast in the mold of truth!"

12mo, Cloth, $1.20, net; by mail, $1.30

The New Encyclopedia of Missions

Edited by HENRY OTIS DWIGHT, LL.D.; H. ALLEN TUPPER, JR., D.D., LL.D.; E. M. BLISS, D.D.

It gives all the essential facts in the history of missions, past and present, full information on the races and tribes reached by present day missionary enterprise—their customs, languages, religious beliefs, and observances—the modern improvements in missionary methods, and the ever-widening indirect relations and results of missions.

8vo, Cloth, 866 pp. $6.00, net; by mail, $6.50

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, 44-60 East 23d Street, NEW YORK

IMPORTANT NEW BOOKS OF GENERAL LITERATURE

Sevastopol and Other Military Tales

By LEO TOLSTOY

A new translation by Louise and Aylmer Maude, specially approved by the author. This book relates the author's own experiences, sensations, and reflections during the most noted siege of modern history.

The Morning Leader, London: "No other modern book approaches 'Sevastopol' in the completeness and directness with which it unveils the realities of war."

Cloth, deckle-edges, gilt top, photogravure portrait of Tolstoy, map of Sevastopol. 325+xlviii. pages. Price, $1.50, post-paid.

Tolstoy's Plays

This volume, a new translation by Louise and Aylmer Maude, contains Tolstoy's three great plays, The Power of Darkness, The First Distiller, and Fruits of Culture.

Cloth, deckle-edges, gilt top, half-tone frontispiece, 250+xii. pages. Price, $1.50, post-paid.

The Alternate Sex

By CHARLES GODFREY LELAND

OR THE FEMALE INTELLECT IN MAN AND THE MASCULINE IN WOMAN. The author's theory is that every man has a certain amount of woman in his nature, every woman a certain amount of man in hers, and that mind being thus a double thing, can be productive only in its duality.

The Evening Sun, New York: "It is excellent reading, full of the fruit of keen observation."

12mo, cloth, $1.00 net.

Things Seen In Morocco

By A. J. DAWSON

Author of "Daniel Whyte," "African Nights' Entertainment," "Hidden Manna," etc.

A bundle of fascinating sketches, stories, jottings, impressions, and tributes from Morocco. The author combines intimate knowledge with the skill to impart and the imagination to vivify it. He reproduces the Oriental atmosphere admirably in this book.

The Graphic, London: "The things seen are seen from within and described in language which visualizes for us the mysterious charm of that strange land."

8vo, cloth, 17 full-page illustrations, 354 pages, $2.50 net.

Tarry Thou Till I Come

(Still One of the Most Popular Books of the Day.)

By GEORGE CROLY

Introduction by General Lew Wallace. A splendid and fascinating romance giving a vivid portrayal of the momentous events in Palestine from the Crucifixion to the destruction of Jerusalem.

20 full-page drawings, including a beautiful frontispiece in colors by T. de Thulstrup. 12mo, cloth, 622 pages, $1.40. Gilt edition, two Vols. in box, 16 photogravures, $4.00.

Disraeli, A Study In Personality and Ideas

By WALTER SICHEL

His personality, the underlying principles of his brilliant statesmanship, his enduring theories on Labor, Church, Monarchy, Foreign Policy, Empire, Society, Literature, and many other subjects so full of light and guidance for to-day's problems are given clear and scholarly explanation.

New York Tribune: "The author has gone seriously into his subject, making a well-sustained effort to interpret Disraeli as a man and as a great public figure. He enriches it by many bits of personalia, giving color and animation to his work."

8vo, cloth. illustrated. 335 pages. Price, $2.50 net.

History of Socialism in the U. S.

By MORRIS HILLQUIT

A complete account of the origin, development, and present status of socialistic movements throughout the United States, indispensable to an intelligent appreciation of socialism as it exists in this country.

The Springfield Republican: "It is a clear and well-ordered compendium of what has been heretofore a scattered and voluminous literature on the subject of communistic experiments in America. . . . It is a serious and important work."

12mo, cloth, 370 pages, $1.50 net.

For Sale at All Bookshops FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, NEW YORK For Sale at All Bookshops

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

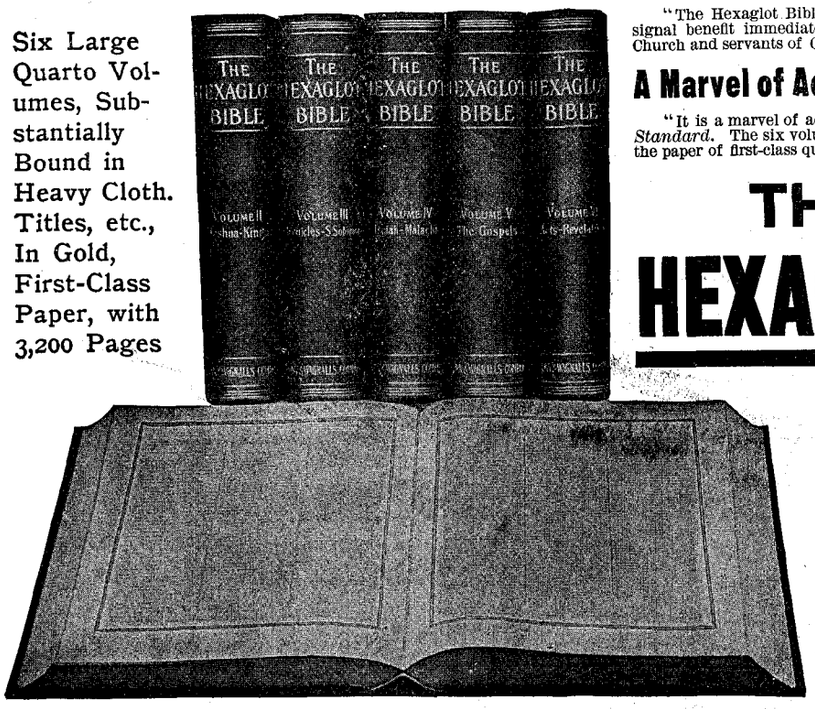
SIGN AND MAIL TO US THE COUPON BELOW AND SAVE $20

We have in stock less than a hundred sets of this princely work—the whole Bible in six languages—which must be quickly disposed of in order to meet an imperative demand for more space in our stock-room. We have decided to give a January Club of LITERARY DIGEST Readers the benefit of the necessary reduction on these sets with an offer which will quickly exhaust all of these copies. This is a most unusual opportunity to add to your library one of the most valuable works the world has ever seen.

50% off These few sets go to DIGEST Readers at just half the regular price, and on little, easy payments. **No Money Required Now** Don't send any money till you have seen the set. We send the set on receipt of the coupon, and guarantee satisfaction. **Satisfaction Guaranteed**

"It is not only a sumptuous work for a library, but it is also a book of comparative versions, which will be of incalculable convenience and value."—The British Quarterly Review, London.

Six Large Quarto Volumes, Substantially Bound in Heavy Cloth. Titles, etc., In Gold, First-Class Paper, with 3,200 Pages



"The Hexaglot Bible is an honor to the present century, likely to prove a signal benefit immediately and indirectly in this and other countries to the Church and servants of God."—*The Bible Treasury*, London.

A Marvel of Accurate, Beautiful Typography

"It is a marvel of accurate and beautiful typography," says *The London Standard*. The six volumes are durably bound. The type is large and clear, the paper of first-class quality. The work is an ornament to every library.

THE GREAT HEXAGLOT BIBLE

Dedicated, by her special permission, to the late

QUEEN VICTORIA

Edited by Leading European Scholars

This most remarkable and genuinely great work comprises the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments in the Original Tongues; together with the Septuagint, the Syriac (of the New Testament), the Vulgate, the Authorized English and German and the most approved French versions, arranged in six parallel columns, three columns on each of two opposite pages.

Among its distinguished subscribers are:

The Czar of Russia	**Emperor of Germany**
Duke of Devonshire	**Archbishop of Canterbury**
Earl of Shaftesbury	**Bishop of Gloucester**

And Thousands of Eminent Statesmen, Scholars, Public Men, etc.

It Offers a New and Delightful Method of Self-Instruction in French and German

Only one of the many uses of this monumental work is the up-to-date, interesting method it provides for attaining, by the shortest cut, familiarity with French, German, Greek and other languages. Used in connection with any language method, such as the Rosenthal, for instance. It is a refreshing change from the material furnished for translation in the ordinary text-books. With the Hexaglot Bible a student translates beautiful thoughts, worded in the purest of diction. A mental habit is formed which enables him to remember the words and use them correctly in every-day life. The English version is as near as possible to the middle and the lines of the various languages are almost invariably opposite each other. At a glance you can translate every word. For example:

ENGLISH—"Peter said unto him, Lord, why cannot I follow him now?"

GERMAN—"Petrus spricht zu ihm: Herr, warum kann ich dir diesmal nicht folgen?"

FRENCH—"Pierre lui dit: Seigneur pourquoi ne puis-je pas te suivre maintenant?"

Thus the words immediately become associated with ideas, and quickly, easily, almost unconsciously, become firmly fixed in the mind.

A Sumptuous Gift for the Congregation to Present Their Pastor | **A Valuable Addition to Every Choice Library** | **A Work of Live Interest to Every Intelligent Person, One that Never Grows Old**

A Most Unique and Illuminative Commentary on the Whole Bible

A collection of modern versions in parallel columns makes the Hexaglot Bible a most useful and illuminative commentary for preachers, teachers and students. The work gives a charm to sacred Scripture which no single translation can supply. The various translations also offer a precision of meaning not afforded by one language alone. Aside from these features, the arrangement of the Scriptures in six different languages is of the most permanent interest.

Extraordinary Advantages of the Arrangement

Its arrangement is extraordinarily helpful. The *London Record* says of this: "It offers the great advantage of the various versions, being so arranged that the termination of each sentence in one version accords with the corresponding passage in the others. The reader, on referring to any passage, may find its equivalent in the Hebrew text, the Septuagint, the Vulgate, the German translation of Martin Luther, the more modern French interpretation, or the authorized English version; *the three languages most generally used in missionary pursuits being thus introduced.*"

The Work Throughout of Scholars

The production of this great work was in charge of competent specialists, and the texts are accurate and scholarly. It can be implicitly relied upon as an authority by all those interested in ancient or modern Biblical criticism and interpretation.

"It is the most satisfactory presentation of the Scriptures in six great languages. As the great Origen in Alexandria, more than 1,500 years ago, magnified the value of the Scriptures by presenting them in several versions, so does this great work promise to do."—*Chancellor H. M. MacCracken, D.D.*

Only a Few Sets Please remember that we have in stock only a few sets, so do not delay if you wish to secure one. **To DIGEST READERS** Sign and mail the coupon and we will send the set on approval. Examine it for three days, and if you keep it pay for it in little sums of $2 a month. **On Easy Terms**

Do not delay another hour, but sign and mail to us the following coupon, which will bring the work to your door.

Arthur T. Pierson, D.D.: "It is one of the finest contributions of modern Biblical and philological science to the study of the Scriptures."

Its vast stores of riches will endure for a lifetime.

The Greatest Bible of the Century

REGULAR PRICE

$40

MESSRS. FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 44-60 E. 23d Street, New York City.

Gentlemen:—I accept your special Offer of "The Hexaglot Bible" to preachers (regular price $40) for $20, payable $2 within 3 days of receipt of the work if it is satisfactory, and the balance in instalments of $2 a month. Please send me the work for examination. It is understood that I may keep and examine the work for 3 days after receipt, and if it is not entirely satisfactory, I will hold the books subject to your order.

Name.....

Date..... *Address*.....

Rev. John Eadie, D.D., LL.D., Professor of Biblical Literature and Exegetical Theology, Glasgow: "*Besides the great usefulness of the book to students*, it is also a handsome ornament to the shelves of any library."

It is the only work of the kind in the English language.

Don't Miss This Opportunity!

SPECIAL PRICE, $20

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, - - 44-60 East 23d Street, NEW YORK

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

NO MONEY REQUIRED OF YOU NOW

We are now organizing a special January Club of LITERARY DIGEST Readers to whom we shall supply the greatest encyclopedia of religious knowledge ever published at almost half price, and on easy terms, with satisfaction guaranteed on every set. This reduction is made possible by the sale of a large edition giving our patrons the advantages of wholesale prices.

Join the January Club

Can you afford not to accept this Special Club offer which will now enable you to

SAVE $8

on the regular price of this monumental and far-famed Religious Encyclopedia?

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED!

The Encyclopedia embraces four massive octavo volumes, bound in extra heavy cloth, titles, etc., stamped in gold. Throughout the book-making is first-class. You take no risk in mailing the coupon below and examining this work of world-wide reputation and inexhaustible value. The inspection will not cost you a single cent.

Regular Price $20, Special $12

"This is one of those works which no man who is at all interested in the religious thought and literature of the day can afford to be without. It is a magnificent monument of Christian scholarship."—NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

The Great Schaff-Herzog

Encyclopedia OF Religious Knowledge

Together with an Encyclopedia of Living Divines and Christian Workers in America and Europe. Edited by Philip Schaff, D.D., LL.D., Samuel M. Jackson, M.A., Rev. D. S. Schaff, etc., etc.

This monumental work furnishes the most important, valuable, and useful information on all subjects related to religious and theological learning, exegetical, historical, biographical, doctrinal, etc., for the use of ministers, students, and laymen.

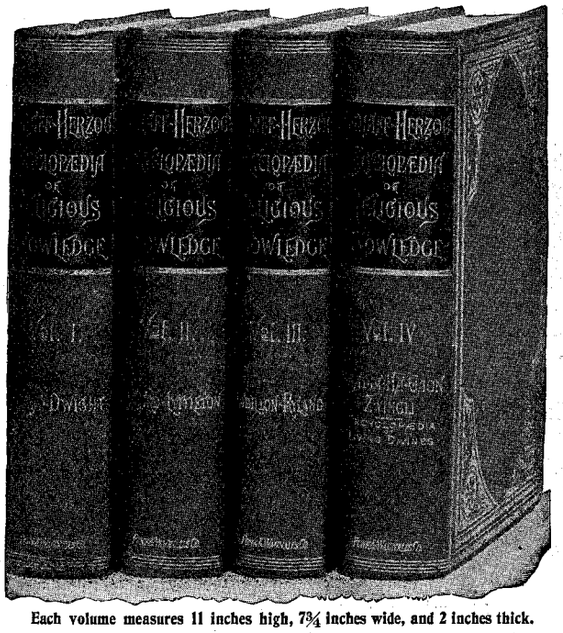
Embraces Contributions from 400 Scholars

Living, Vital Questions receive special attention; as Evolution, by Dr. McCosh; Mormonism, by Bishop Tuttle; Divorce and Marriage and Socialism, by ex-President Woolsey, etc.

Hymnology.—Beyond the bare facts of biography the Encyclopedia abounds in interesting details which will be of service to all who study to know the origin of our church hymns.

Biographies of Scholars and Preachers.—A valuable feature of the work is its carefully prepared biographies of Biblical scholars and preachers of all ages of the world. In the present revised edition the biograpies of living Biblical scholars and preachers are given.

The Work of the World's Ablest Scholars.—No other encyclopedia approaches it in commanding authorities, Dr. Schaff's name is a guarantee that the work is most thoroughly done even to the smaller details. He examined every article before it was printed. *Every article, without a single exception, has been translated and condensed or newly written expressly for this work. We offer the very latest improved and revised edition.*



Each volume measures 11 inches high, 7¾ inches wide, and 2 inches thick.

The Work Contains Nearly 3,000 Pages

Descriptions of Various Sects.—All the leading religious sects are described by competent specialists in the various denominations.

Church Customs, Festivals, etc., are given full and exhaustive attention, this and all other departments of information being characterized by historic fidelity and accuracy.

Doubt and Infidelity.—The great Phases of Doubt that are arrayed against Christianity receive particular attention; as Agnosticism, by Professor Calderwood; Materialism, Optimism, Utilitarianism, etc., by Professor Flint; Infidelity by Professor Cairns; Deism, by Professor Lechler, etc.

Evangelical, but including latest Research. The Encyclopedia is written from an evangelical standpoint. The names of Schaff and Herzog are a pledge of this. *But the results of the latest biblical criticism and discoveries are carefully given, and opposing theories are fairly stated, so that the reader is put in a position to draw his own conclusions.* **All Theological Subjects** are given a full and highly authoritative treatment.

Four Massive 8vo Volumes

Index with 6,500 Entries

The Churchman, New York: "We commend the Schaff-Herzog Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge to our readers as superior to anything of the kind which has yet been produced. We believe that as it is the latest, so for many years to come it will be the best and most reliable compend of religious knowledge that we shall have."

The Congregationalist, Boston, Mass.: "With six or seven encyclopedias within arm's length, we find ourselves more often taking down this than any other, and in no single instance do we remember to have been disappointed in our inquires among its pages."

To the Preacher the Encyclopedia furnishes a condensed library of direct helps in every branch of ministerial work. Here he has at instant command the ripest scholarship of the world's greatest scholars and specialists on every branch of religious knowledge.

The Theological Student will find it a universal and accurate text-book elucidating every topic of his study. It is a complementary work to every special book used in his course.

To the Sunday-school Teacher it gives authoritative information on every subject relating to lessons and instruction. It enables the teacher to vastly widen the scope of his influence.

READ THESE IMPORTANT OPINIONS

Prof. George P. Fisher, D.D., Yale University: "It is useful and instructive."

George C. Lorimer, D.D.: "It ought to be in the home of every Christian, and especially every Christian minister."

Talbot W. Chambers, D.D.: "Unequalled in its kind."

Morgan Dix, D.D., LL.D.: "Unsurpassed by anything published."

New York Herald: "The best general dictionary on religious knowledge."

Sunday-School Times, Philadelphia: "For accuracy and solidity of information this encyclopedia can be commended above any other work of the sort accessible to the American public."

For the Lawyer it provides an immense fund of facts and illustrations for argumentative purposes. Such articles as those on the Falk Laws in Germany and the Ferry Laws in France and hundreds of others are invaluable to jurists.

Men and Women of Every Sect will find in its pages the fullest facts on Christian doctrines, institutions, orders, etc., etc. Never before was there greater popular interest in religious subjects than at present, and no other work gives a clearer idea of all such topics.

To Writers and Speakers the Encyclopedia brings a wealth of fact and illustration that will save them vast trouble and time.

The basis of this great work is the German Herzog Encyclopedia, the Masterpiece of Biblical and Ecclesiastical Learning

Don't Miss this Money-Saving Opportunity

Join the January LITERARY DIGEST Club by signing the coupon opposite. We will on receipt, send you prepaid, the regular $20 Encyclopedia. If you keep it you may have it for $12, payable $2 down within 3 days of receipt, balance $1 a month. If unsatisfactory return within 3 days. Send the coupon to-day.

SCHAFF-HERZOG ENCYCLOPEDIA ACCEPTANCE COUPON

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 44-60 E. 23d St., New York.

Gentlemen:—I accept your special offer of the Schaff-Herzog Encyclopedia to a January club of LITERARY DIGEST readers for $12.00, regular price $20.00, and agree to send you $2.00 within 3 days of receipt of the work as the first payment for the same. I agree to remit the balance, $10.00, in monthly instalments of $1.00 each. It is understood that you prepay carriage and guarantee satisfaction, and that if the work is unsatisfactory I may return it, within three days of receipt, at your expense and you will refund whatever I have paid on it.

NAME.....

L. D.-12-24 *ADDRESS*.....

Remember These Important Points of the Work

It is standard and authoritative.
It has hundreds of subjects found in no other similar work.
It is absolutely undenominational.
All special contributions are signed.
Leading articles have bibliographies.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs.,
44-60 East 23d Street, New York

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Literary Digest

VOL. XXIX., NO. 26 NEW YORK, DECEMBER 24, 1904 WHOLE NUMBER, 766

Published Weekly by

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY.

44-60 E. 23d St., New York. 44 Fleet Street, London.

Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

PRICE.—Per year, in advance, $3.00; four months, on trial, $1.00; single copies, 10 cents. Foreign postage, $1.50 per year.

RECEIPT and credit of payment is shown in about two weeks by the date on the address label, which includes the month named.

POST-OFFICE ADDRESS.—Instructions concerning renewal, discontinuance, or change of address should be sent **two weeks prior** to the date they are to go into effect. The exact post-office address to which we are directing paper at time of writing **must always be given.**

DISCONTINUANCES.—We find that a large majority of our subscribers prefer not to have their subscriptions interrupted and their files broken in case they fail to remit before expiration. It is therefore assumed, unless notification to discontinue is received, that the subscriber wishes no interruption in his series. Notification to discontinue at expiration can be sent in at any time during the year.

PRESENTATION COPIES.—Many persons subscribe for friends, intending that the paper shall stop at the end of the year. If instructions are given to this effect, they will receive attention at the proper time.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

CHADWICK FINANCE.

THE mystery which enwrapped Mrs. Chadwick's financial methods during the first few days after her arrest is being gradually cleared up by the newspapers. Mrs. Chadwick is now supposed to be a woman who has figured in the courts in crooked financial transactions, under many aliases, for twenty-five years, and who has spent two years in an Ohio penitentiary for forgery, under the name of Mme. De Vere. Mme. De Vere was a Canadian girl who duped the townspeople of her native village with small forgeries, escaped on a plea of insanity, and came to Toledo, Ohio, where similar methods landed her in jail. After her release she took a new name, according to the newspaper theory, and married Dr. Chadwick, of Cleveland. With her husband she visited the Wade Park Bank in Cleveland, entrusted to Iri Reynolds, secretary of the bank, a package supposed to contain $5,000,000 in securities, and asked Mr. Reynolds to sign a receipt for a list of the supposed securities. At the same time she gave him the secret "information" that she was the natural daughter of Andrew Carnegie, a "secret" that she used to excuse all her irregular financial methods. Mr. Reynolds started to examine the package, but her indignation at his seeming distrust dissuaded him, and, he says, "I mechanically copied the attest in ink and handed it to her." After this Reynolds feared to tamper with the bundle for fear he might be accused of abstracting the property, and soon afterward he was notified that a Cleveland lawyer held a power of attorney on the securities, to secure a loan of $300,000; and this prevented Reynolds from touching the papers.

Armed with Mr. Reynolds's receipt and with notes for various sums ranging from $5,000,000 down to $250,000 bearing the name of Andrew Carnegie, and with the mysterious story of her parentage to shut off all investigation, Mrs. Chadwick, we are told, sallied forth to negotiate loans from small banks. She is said to have promised 8 per cent. and a bonus of $1,000 to a bank in Ashtabula for a loan of $10,000 for ten days, without success, and to have made a similar offer to a bank in Elyria, Ohio, for a loan of $3,500 for three days, with a similar result. President Beckwith, of the Citizens' National Bank of Oberlin, Ohio, however, was more obliging. Mrs. Chadwick is said to have promised to make the bank the trustee of her vast estate and to have promised President Beckwith and Cashier Spear salaries of $10,000 a year each for their trouble. On these representations, and with a "Carnegie" note for $500,000 as security, President Beckwith loaned her $240,000 of the bank's money and $102,000 of his own. She is thought to have secured enough more in loans from capitalists in Boston, Pittsburg, and elsewhere to bring the total up to more than a million dollars. The notes, "securities," etc., do not appear to be worth anything. The famous collar button that was found when the Humbert safe was opened in Paris had a humble but real value, one paper remarks, that casts the Chadwick securities into the shade.

The bank officials who loaned Mrs. Chadwick money "deserve little sympathy," in the opinion of the New York *Evening Post*, for "they undertook this shady business knowingly, lured by the promise of usury and of fraudulent personal profits." So think the New York *Times* and the Hartford *Courant*. The Savannah *News* says similarly:

"No sympathy is being wasted on the officers of the wrecked bank at Oberlin, Ohio, whose downfall was brought about by the Chadwick woman. The national banking law restricts loans that a national bank may make to one person or one corporation to 10 per cent. of the bank's capital stock; nevertheless these people loaned Mrs. Chadwick a sum of money amounting to four or five times the bank's entire capital. And they did it because she had promised them a handsome rate of interest for the bank and large bonuses for themselves. The avaricious, grasping, get-rich-quick spirit was upon them. They were willing to take chances for the sake of the profits they thought they saw. They gambled, and lost."

The New York *Evening Mail* thinks that most business men need guardians when dealing with women. To quote:

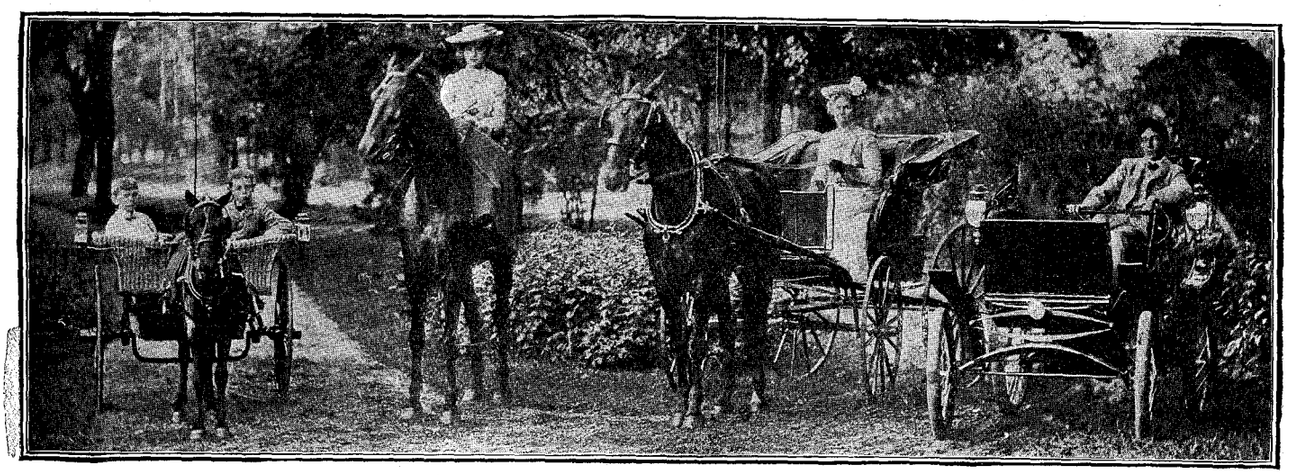
"The lesson of both the Chadwick and Humbert cases, not to speak of others, is that in dealing with women, otherwise astute business men do need a middleman, a guardian—or a chaperon. A useful standard of judging men and the things they undertake in the way of business has been evolved from experience, but when it comes to applying it to women and the things they undertake, it may have no value at all. Women are both brighter and stupider than men in business, and stupidity misunderstood may be as disastrous as underrated cleverness.

"It has been said that in stock speculation women always want to buy, never to sell—a survival perhaps of their shopping instinct. Brokers complain that they can never make women understand the difference between meum and tuum when it comes to the daily fluctuations of a security; a good short story has been written bringing this out. Be that point a libel or not, it is true that between man and man, much more than between man and woman, 'business is business.' It is not complicated with personal fascination, social blandishment, or the mysterious assertion of a would-be borrower that he is 'somebody's child' but the fact must not be mentioned."

The New York *Financier* analyzes the case as follows:

"Stripped of its romantic features, the Chadwick incident simmers down to a mere bunco game, wherein the principal dupe, a bank officer of long experience, was led to believe that he was dealing with a wealthy client, altho what there was in this fact to

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Copyrighted by the "North American" Co., Philadelphia.

MRS. CHADWICK'S NEPHEWS. MISS MARY CHADWICK, HER STEPDAUGHTER. MRS. CASSIE L. CHADWICK. EMIL HOOVER, HER SON.

A CHADWICK GROUP.

induce him to break all banking laws and wreck his institution remains to be explained. At any rate his course of action resulted about as might have been expected. His bank is wrecked, his depositors are involved in ruin or grave loss, and he himself faces criminal prosecution for the most flagrant offenses which an officer of trust can commit. Perhaps a great deal that appears in the newspaper press relative to the case is untrue or exaggerated, but enough is known to prove that recklessness and credulity, or worse, are here displayed in their worst forms. It seems almost beyond belief that any man who possessed the first rudiments of common sense, to say nothing of knowledge of banking, would have permitted himself for a moment to fall into a trap from which it will be impossible to escape. Even had the client in the case been possessed of the wealth alleged, the action of the bank officer in deliberately breaking the laws of the land by making excessive loans is none the less reprehensible and deserving of punishment. Millionaire borrowers, as a rule, do not haunt country banks. If they wish large loans and have gilt-edged collateral they can find accommodations at prominent institutions in the greater cities, and the fact that in this case choice was made on an obscure bank in a minor town ought of itself to have been warning that the transaction was suspicious. As long, however, as human nature remains as it is, cases of this kind may be expected to crop up. Mix credulity and avarice, two components all too prominent in the average human being, and the result is disaster, should some one shrewd enough seize on this weakness as opportunity."

QUESTIONING MR. LAWSON'S SINCERITY.

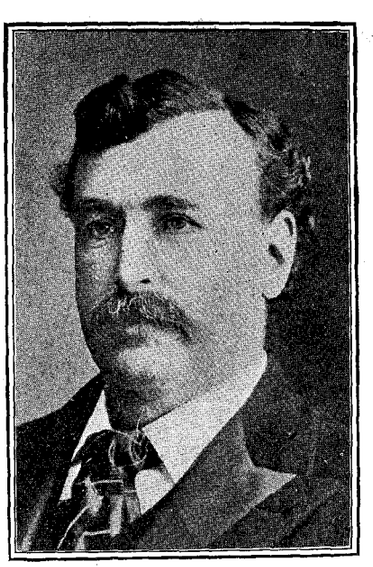
THE air of candor and outspoken honesty that pervades the literary productions of Mr. Lawson of Boston does not seem to win the confidence of our daily press. Several papers, it is true, like the Detroit *News-Tribune* and the San Francisco *Chronicle*, argue that the silence of the "Standard Oil crowd" would seem to indicate that they are in no position to reply. "These stories which Mr. Lawson is telling may be true or untrue," says *The Chronicle*, "but as he is said to be responsible and has not been sued for libel, they are generally accepted as true." Most of the papers, however, as noted above, have little faith in him. The New York *Evening Post* refers to his productions as "the crazy outbreaks of a vulgar and sensational charlatan"; *The World* calls him a "coarse braggart," and *The Times* refuses to print his advertisements. The Hartford *Times* observes that his hullabaloo about Wall Street and the "system" is "undoubtedly 'hot air,'" and the Chicago *Chronicle* declares that "for unblushing audacity as a stock fakir and a piratical market raider Mr. Lawson stands without a rival." "We all know that a great deal of the immeasurable rascality, the limitless corruption, told of by Lawson, exists in the circles of 'high finance' and low politics," remarks the Baltimore *News*, but because of lack of confidence in his character and motives "we balk at the notion that Mr. Lawson is to be the prophet to lead us out of that wilderness, or even to light up its darkness so that some one else may lead." The general feeling of the press seems to be pretty well summed up in the following editorial in the Chicago *Evening Post*:

"Lawson's magazine articles and advertisements lack the ring of sincerity. They can appeal only to those easily excited, readily thrown into a panic. Their effect on experienced speculators, investors, and manipulators in the market must be *nil*; they are most likely to drive the lambs to the shearing-pens.

"And when the shearing is finished what share of the wool goes to Thomas W. Lawson of Boston, the man who has given the shearers such a golden opportunity? Is any one simple enough to believe that he is getting nothing out of his spectacular campaign?

"So far Mr. Lawson has done a lot of talking, but he has not given the public many facts. Apparently he has been pounding Amalgamated and 'the system,' but the visible effects of his pounding have not touched the 'insiders,' while they have seriously affected the outsiders.

"Mr. Lawson may be able to make good his denial that he is a tipster for 'the system'; but he will not find it easy to persuade the public that he is earnestly working for its good rather than for his own."



COL. WILLIAM C. GREENE,

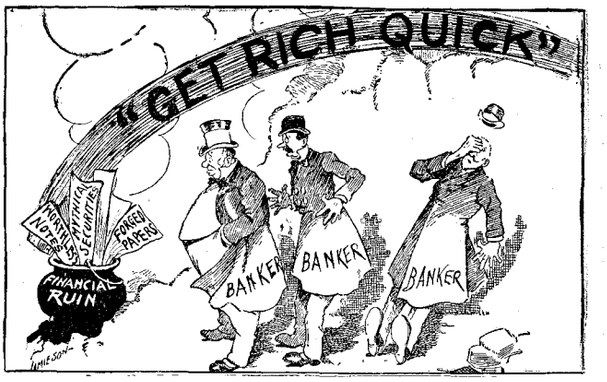
President of the Greene Copper Company, whose threat to denounce Lawson to his face as a "liar," a "fakir" and several other things, ended in a seven hours' conference in a comfortable room in a Boston hotel.

The insurance press are indignant at his insinuations in regard to the big insurance companies. *The Insurance Monitor* (New York) declares that "the disjointed statements of Mr. Lawson would probably be thrown out of any intelligent court as evidence, even against the principal parties assailed," and expresses its belief that "Mr. Lawson is simply playing to the gallery." *Insurance* (New York) treats Mr. Lawson thus:

"And what does the man say that is so dreadfully like dynamite? Just what has been

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CAPTAINS OF INDUSTRY GOING TO WORK.
—Maybell in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.



AT THE END OF THE RAINBOW.
—Jamieson in the Pittsburg *Dispatch*.

BRASS, it seems, controls Copper.—*The Chicago News.*

MRS. CHADWICK apparently did not think to borrow the amount of her bail from the court.—*The Chicago News.*

MR. CARNEGIE seems coldly unappreciative of Mrs. Chadwick's disinterested efforts to assist his most celebrated ambition.—*The Detroit News.*

WHEN you hear a professional stock-broker talking of reforming Wall Street, the best thing you can do is to feel for your watch.—*The Chicago Inter Ocean.*

IF they would just allow Mrs. Chadwick a few days' liberty and a bundle of old papers she might do wonders toward straightening out her affairs.—*The Chicago News.*

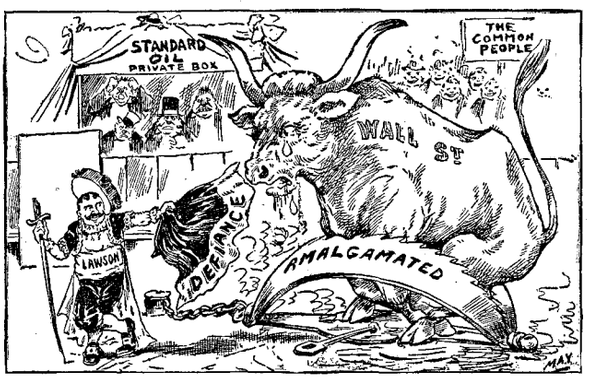
THE Ohio farmer who hid his savings in an old stocking instead of depositing them with a banker friend of Mrs. Chadwick is now having his laugh.—*The Washington Post.*

IF President Roosevelt is really in favor of publicity for the trusts, it might be a good idea for him to make Tom Lawson his next Secretary of Commerce and Labor.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

"I fear," said bank president C. T. Beckwith, of Oberlin, Ohio, when he heard of Mrs. Chadwick's arrest, "that all is lost." Not yet; but from the array of lawyers on the scene it soon will be.—*The New York Evening Telegram.*

HOUSEWIVES who have been burning up brown wrapping paper may now figure on how much they lost by not adopting Mrs. Chadwick's plan of taking it to the bank and trading it for certificates of deposit.—*The Washington Post.*

A CHICAGO man named P. J. Morgan was robbed by a burglar Saturday. There appears to be all the difference in the world in the way initials are arranged. Now, had it been J. P. instead of P. J. there is no knowing what would have happened to the burglar.—*The Chicago News.*



MATADOR LAWSON—"Hee Haw! Here's something new in bull fighting!"
—May in the Detroit *Journal*.

BANK President Beckwith seems to have led the simple life in more senses than one.—*The Chicago News.*

WE don't know what Mr. Lawson is after, but we presume it is the same old $tuff.—*The Detroit Free Press.*

HOW is it that Mrs. Chadwick has not yet been mentioned as the next Secretary of the Treasury?—*The Louisville Courier-Journal.*

TOM LAWSON says he has now the frenzied financiers just where he wants them. Many a man has thought that just before the referee began counting ten over him.—*The Denver Republican.*

BETWEEN Mr. Lawson and the Standard Oil interests, the small speculator finds no difficulty in doing a Korean stunt.—*The Detroit Free Press.*

AUTOGRAPH collectors are after Mrs. Chadwick. Also the collectors of people who make too many autographs.—*The New York Evening Mail.*

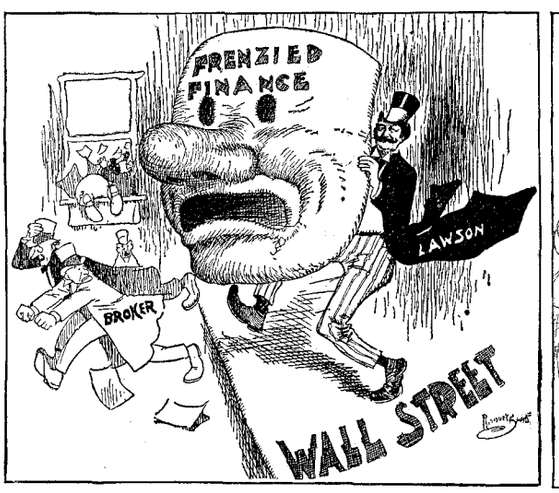
MR. LAWSON has made the Standard Oil crowd feel like Russell Sage does when he drops a nickel and sees it roll down a crack.—*The Detroit Free Press.*

IT is said John D. Rockefeller is suffering from acute nervousness, doubtless caused by a sinking feeling in the vicinity of the stock market.—*The Denver Republican.*

ONE of the Rothschilds' employees has succeeded in getting away with $5,000,000. Looks as if such a man as that ought to be a member of the firm.—*The Jacksonville Times-Union.*

THE President of the American Baseball League is to have a salary of $10,000 a year, which is $2,000 a year more than the United States pays to the Secretary of the Treasury. It must be remembered, however, that a good president of a baseball league can't be picked up anywhere.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

PERHAPS ANDREW WOULD NOT BEGRUDGE HER A MEDAL.
—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.



SEEIN' THINGS.
—Smith in the Pittsburg *Post*.

HYPNOTIZED.
COUNTRY BANKER—"Marvelous! I see five million dollars!"
—Scott in the New York *Evening Telegram*.

FRENZIED FINANCE IN QUIP AND CARTOON.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

said a hundred times. Life insurance assets are too big. Dividends too little. Salaries paid officers alarming!

"Does Lawson declare the life companies to be unsafe? Oh, no, he doesn't utter a word on that subject. He appears to think that they are sound enough; indeed, it is the large amount of assets they hold that are the chief cause of his frenzied spasms. Nothing stirs the mind of an unlucky speculator like a huge pile of gilt-edged securities.

"Mr. Lawson is also in a distressed state of mind because Mr. McCall has seen fit to remark that the New York Life would not accept him in its membership. He insists upon it that the president of the company is mistaken, that there is a desire for full fellowship with him, that the great company fairly hankers for him.

"And does he offer any proof of such a state of hankering?

"He does. He puts in evidence half a dozen letters signed in facsimile, circular letters such as insurance companies issue by the million and place in the hands of their agents. It was but an agent's invitation, after all.

"A clever trick, you say. Well, yes, a great many people will read and wonder why the president of the great New York Life, after turning a sick man down, should try to turn him up again; wonder why he should declare a man unfit for insurance, and then go to begging him to insure.

"But he didn't. Lawson got just such a circular letter as thousands of men get every day in the year.

"Well, now, this sort of practise is Lawsonism: (1) make a claim; (2) whether a truth or a lie, advertise it; (3) if very much of a lie, advertise it the more.

"This little story, illustrated with the circular letters, boldly sets forth the Lawson system of defamation in a strong light. It is explanatory.

"And the brazenness of it all! The man seems to believe in the almightiness of lying."

TARIFF REVISION POSTPONED.

THE comment on the announcement from Washington that the President will not call an extra session in the spring to revise the tariff reveals the fact that a large number of Republican papers regard tariff revision with complacency or positive approval. It is thought that a special tariff session may be called in October. "Practically every one," says the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), "admits that some tariff schedules have in seven years been outgrown. They chafe the people and are bound to become more irritating as time goes on. A readjustment to fit present conditions would promote the general welfare, remove all reasonable grounds of complaint, and establish reasonable protection more firmly than ever in the affections of the people." The Philadelphia *Press*, another Republican organ of wide influence, declares that "the conservative and rational sentiment of the country and distinctively of the Republican party" is coming to favor "a moderate and reasonable readjustment of some schedule of the tariff"; and the Pittsburg *Gazette* (Rep.), published in protectionism's stronghold, thinks "it is probably the case that some schedules would be improved by readjustment of rates." So, too, think the New York *Sun* (Rep.), the Chicago *Chronicle* (Rep.), the Des Moines *Register and Leader* (Rep.), and the Washington *Evening Star* (Rep.). *The Star* says: "Revision is coming. It is inconceivable that the Republican party intends to go into the campaign of 1906 with the Dingley law untouched." The Union League Club in New York City, a Republican organization, adopted a resolution a few days ago saying that it "earnestly requests Congress to investigate the question of the conditions of manufactures as affected by the tariff, with the view of making such changes in the present rates as will remedy unjust conditions, if any such exist"; and Vice-President-Elect Fairbanks, speaking before the Home Market Club in Boston on December 1, declared:

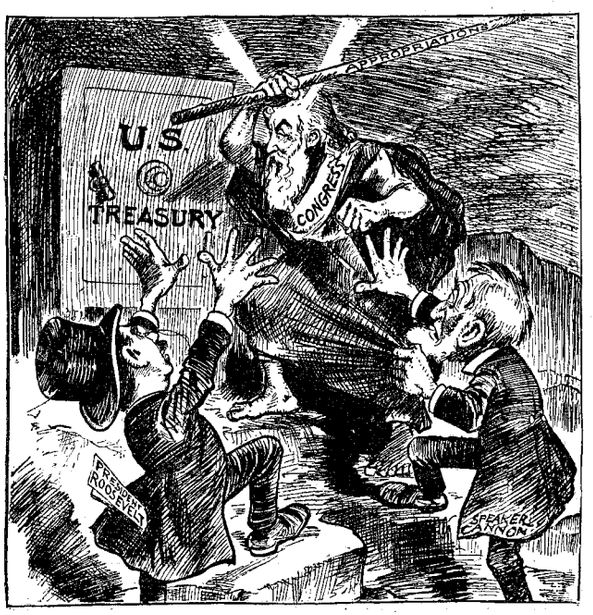
"The Republican party has revised tariff schedules in the past when revision was essential, and it will not hesitate in the future to subject them to careful scrutiny and alteration, so that our protective system may be just in its operation. Whenever change of schedules is essential in the public interest the alteration will be made; it will be made advisedly; it will be made with full knowledge, not in response to mere sentiment, but agreeably to sound economic necessity. Any other policy is obviously unwise and disturbing in its tendency."

Speaker Cannon, of the House, and many members of the Senate are assuming a "stand-pat" attitude and oppose any revision at all, and it is expected that when the revision scheme comes up, it will encounter a determined and well-organized resistance.

Representative Watson, of Indiana, a Republican member of the Ways and Means committee, said to *The Tribune's* Washington correspondent, after coming from a conference with the President:

"The President sent for me to talk over the subject of tariff revision, and we went over the ground pretty carefully. I told the President that the preparation of a tariff bill next spring was out of the question. There are eleven Republican members of the Ways and Means committee, every one of whom will have something to say about a tariff bill's construction, if one is to be prepared. There are hundreds of schedules to be taken up, not one of which can be altered without the most careful study. Experts from the many lines of trade affected must give their advice to the committee, and the conditions of a thousand trades must be overhauled before the measure can be framed. It is an important matter—probably the most important that Congress can take up—and it must not be jumped at. There are numerous items in the law that will undoubtedly have to be greatly altered, while many will probably be left as they are now. For my part, I am in favor of reducing the tariff on hides and steel, and possibly wood pulp. The whole question of tariff revision, I honestly believe, was first stirred up by the newspapers because they were hit by the paper trust. I don't blame them for kicking about the prices they had to pay. I would have done the same thing if I had been in their place. But that has nothing to do with the fact that they are responsible for the whole agitation. After the newspapers jumped into the ring to kill off the paper trust they saw a good many other things that they thought ought to be changed, so the sentimental crusade continued to grow. The tariff on rails and other steel products ought to be cut down. Even the manufacturers of steel will agree that the tariff is altogether too high. I believe that the tariff on lumber ought to be abolished altogether. If it were, it might save our forests, that are now threatened with destruction at the hands of the lumbermen. The abolition of the tariff on wood pulp would also help to save the forests, for the pulpmakers use the young trees which ought to make the timber for generations to come.

"The President suggested that he might send a message to Congress in February dealing with the tariff, but I urged him to take up the matter in another way. By his tremendous personal



"DON'T SMITE THE 'ROCKS' TOO HARD!"
—Carter in the Minneapolis *Times*.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

popularity he, and not Congress, is the proper power to bring the subject before the people. Let him get out this coming spring and summer, and by speeches and writings thoroughly inform the public on the whole problem of tariff with its needed modifications. Then, say in October, let him call the Congress together and have the question fixed rapidly and wisely before the next regular session begins. The President, I believe, accepts the view that there is not time for the proper consideration of tariff amendment or modification this spring. He is determined, however, to have the matter settled in the very near future, and I believe he will call the extraordinary session together early in the fall. October would be the month that I would guess were I to venture a prediction as to when he will convene the House and Senate for the purpose."

THE POPULAR VOTE.

THE figures of the total popular vote, now approximately complete, are interpreted by many papers as showing that the smashing Republican victory was not so much a triumph for Roosevelt as a defeat for Parker. The increase in the Republican vote over 1900, remarks the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), "is in fact not much, if any, more than might be accounted for by the increase of population; that is, by new voters who adhere to the party of their fathers. It is a normal increase, not indicating a landslide from the Democratic to the Republican ranks," while "the Democratic decrease is extraordinary and most significant." The Republican Philadelphia *Press* agrees that the phenomenal Roosevelt majority "is due chiefly to the extraordinary collapse of the Democratic vote." President Roosevelt appears with a record-breaking plurality of nearly 2,550,000, or more than half the total vote for the Democratic candidate, and receives 56.5 per cent. of the total vote cast. This percentage, as the Chicago *Record-Herald* (Rep.) recalls, is higher than Jackson's in 1828, Lincoln's in 1864, or Grant's in 1872; and Parker, with 37.6 per cent. of the total, takes from Greeley the distinction of being the worst-defeated candidate ever nominated by the Democrats. The New York *World*, which was, perhaps, Judge Parker's warmest supporter during the campaign, now says:

"The country has always regarded Greeley as a badly defeated candidate. In comparison with Parker he made a very creditable showing, and the judgments of history need revision. The honor of being the worst-defeated candidate ever nominated by the Democrats for President belongs so clearly to Judge Parker that Greeley is hardly a good second.

"There were fifteen States in each of which Roosevelt's plurality exceeded Parker's vote, and there were ten States in which Roosevelt had pluralities ranging from 115,000 to 505,000.

"Moreover, if Parker had got the 800,000 votes that were cast for Debs, Swallow, Watson, and Corregan, Roosevelt's popular majority would still have exceeded McKinley's combined pluralities in 1896 and 1900. And with this side-show vote added to his total, Parker, on the basis of percentages, would have been worse beaten than Greeley was. Yet Roosevelt had only 436,000 more votes than McKinley got in 1900 and only 536,000 more than McKinley had in 1896.

"The Democrats have been defeated in a great many elections, but it remained for Judge Parker to lead his party to a political Sedan."

The slump in the total vote, from 13,961,566 in 1900 to 13,523,796 in 1904, is causing considerable thought. The Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.), taking the vote of 1896 as a starting-point, and figuring on an increase of 16 per cent. in population and electorate since then, reckons that the vote in November last should have stood at 16,238,000, or 3,000,000 higher than the actual returns. Other papers are also expressing the opinion that an immense number of voters stayed at home, and some estimate that many of the stay-at-homes were located in the South. Disfranchisement of the blacks and the consequent indifference of the whites are blamed for this result.

The Pittsburg *Dispatch* (Rep.) notes the fact that the States which gave Parker their electoral votes gave him a very small popular vote. It says:

"The 11 States of the old Southern Confederacy, which gave Parker their electoral votes, cast 900,000 ballots for him. The two States of New York and Pennsylvania, which gave the most overwhelming majorities against him, gave him more votes than the ex-Confederate States. Texas gave him more votes than any State of the solid South; but three Northern States with the strongest Republican majorities cast each over twice as many votes for Parker as Texas did. In the whole North, where Parker did not get an electoral vote, he received more than four times as many ballots as he did in the South, where the vote was practically solid for him.

"It is not much wonder that the solid South does not feel as if it had come out of the fray with especial credit."

The vote of the smaller parties is considered by the New York *Evening Mail* (Rep.) in the following editorial:

"The little parties have cast about 800,000 votes, or double what they cast four years ago, but much less than what they claimed after this election. Debs, the Social Democratic candidate

POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.

From a table in the New York *Times*, verified and corrected from official reports sent to THE LITERARY DIGEST by the Secretaries of State.

STATE.	Roosevelt. Republican.	Parker. Democrat.	Debs. Socialist.	Swallow. Prohibition.	Watson. Populist.	Corregan. Soc. Labor.	PLURALITIES. Roosevelt.	PLURALITIES. Parker.	ELECTORAL VOTE. Roosevelt.	ELECTORAL VOTE. Parker.
Alabama	22,472	79,857	853	612	5,051	.....	.....	57,385	..	11
Arkansas	46,860	64,434	1,816	993	2,318	.....	.....	17,574	..	9
California	205,226	89,404	29,535	7,380	.....	.....	115,822	.....	10	..
Colorado	134,687	100,105	4,304	3,438	824	335	34,582	.....	5	..
Connecticut	111,089	72,909	4,543	1,506	494	575	38,180	.....	7	..
Delaware	23,712	19,347	146	607	51	.....	4,365	.....	3	..
Florida	8,314	27,046	2,337	5	1,605	.....	.....	18,732	..	5
Georgia	24,003	83,472	197	684	22,635	.....	.....	59,469	..	13
Idaho	47,783	18,480	4,949	1,013	353	.....	29,303	.....	3	..
Illinois	632,645	327,606	69,225	34,770	6,725	4,698	305,039	.....	27	..
Indiana	368,289	274,345	12,013	23,496	2,444	1,598	93,944	.....	15	..
Iowa	307,907	149,141	14,847	11,001	2,207	.....	158,766	.....	13	..
Kansas	212,955	86,174	15,869	7,301	6,253	.....	126,781	.....	10	..
Kentucky	205,277	217,170	3,602	6,609	2,511	596	.....	11,893	..	13
Louisiana	5,205	47,708	995	.....	.....	.....	.....	42,503	..	9
Maine	64,437	27,630	2,106	1,510	338	.....	36,807	.....	6	..
*Maryland	109,494	109,446	2,247	3,034	.....	.....	48	.....	1	7
Massachusetts	257,822	165,746	13,604	4,279	1,294	2,359	92,076	.....	16	..
Michigan	361,866	134,170	8,946	13,324	1,144	1,024	227,696	.....	14	..
Minnesota	214,978	68,631	6,376	5,603	2,004	.....	146,347	.....	11	..
Mississippi	3,168	53,280	392	.....	1,424	.....	.....	50,112	..	10
Missouri	321,449	296,312	13,008	7,191	4,226	1,675	25,137	.....	18	..
Montana	34,932	21,773	5,676	335	1,520	208	13,159	.....	3	..
Nebraska	138,558	52,921	7,412	6,323	20,518	.....	85,637	.....	8	..
Nevada	6,951	3,611	934	.....	330	.....	3,340	.....	3	..
New Hampshire	54,180	33,995	1,090	749	83	.....	20,185	.....	4	..
New Jersey	245,164	164,566	9,587	6,845	3,705	2,680	80,598	.....	12	..
New York	859,533	683,981	36,883	20,787	7,459	9,127	175,552	.....	39	..
North Carolina	82,470	124,121	124	361	819	.....	.....	41,651	..	12
North Dakota	52,658	14,296	1,945	1,105	153	.....	38,362	.....	4	..
Ohio	600,095	344,674	36,260	10,339	1,392	2,633	255,421	.....	23	..
Oregon	60,455	17,521	7,607	3,806	753	.....	42,934	.....	4	..
Pennsylvania	840,949	335,430	21,863	33,717	.....	2,211	505,519	.....	34	..
Rhode Island	41,605	24,839	956	768	.....	488	16,766	.....	4	..
South Carolina	22,271	52,663	22	.....	1	.....	.....	30,592	..	9
South Dakota	72,083	21,969	3,138	2,965	1,240	.....	50,114	.....	4	..
Tennessee	105,369	131,653	1,371	1,889	2,491	.....	.....	26,284	..	12
Texas	51,242	167,200	2,791	4,292	8,062	421	.....	115,958	..	18
Utah	62,446	33,413	5,767	.....	.....	.....	29,033	.....	3	..
Vermont	40,459	9,777	854	792	.....	.....	30,682	.....	4	..
Virginia	47,880	86,648	218	1,382	359	56	.....	32,768	..	12
Washington	100,698	28,015	10,000	.....	.....	.....	72,683	.....	5	..
West Virginia	132,608	100,850	1,574	4,413	99	.....	31,758	.....	7	..
Wisconsin	280,164	124,107	28,220	9,770	530	223	156,057	.....	13	..
Wyoming	20,489	8,930	1,007	208	.....	.....	11,559	.....	3	..
Total	7,642,897	5,093,566	397,209	245,802	113,415	30,907	3,054,252	504,921	336	140

Total popular Vote, 13,523,796. Roosevelt's plurality, 2, 549,331.

*One Republican Elector received largest vote. State will have 7 Democrats and 1 Republican in Electoral College.

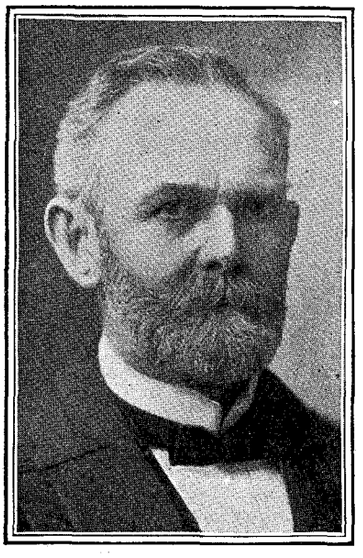
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

who was thought to have received 600,000 votes, has 392,857, nearly half of it coming from the five States of Illinois, Ohio, New York, Colorado, and Pennsylvania; he had 87,814 votes four years ago. Watson, the Populist, who claimed 400,000 votes, has 124,381, one-third of it coming from the two States of Nebraska and Georgia; his party polled 50,373 four years ago. The Prohibition party did not attract the support it expected in this year of loosely held political allegiance; its 1900 vote of 208,914 is 248,411 now. The Socialist Labor party shows an actual decrease—from 39,739 to 33,519.

"The little parties did far better in the last apathetic Presidential election—that of 1892—polling 1,326,000 votes. Rather than throw away their votes on them most of the people who were dissatisfied with Republican and Democratic policies preferred to stay at home in 1904."

IMPEACHMENT OF JUDGE SWAYNE.

IT is the rarity of impeachment rather than the nature of the charges against Judge Charles Swayne, of the United States District Court of Northern Florida, around which newspaper interest is centered in the impeachment proceedings now pending in Congress. The dailies, with few exceptions, fail to express any decided opinion on Judge Swayne's alleged misdemeanors, but, instead, they devote most of their space to a review of previous impeachment cases. The House judiciary committee, which has been investigating the charges against Judge Swayne, unanimously reported, last week, in favor of impeachment. The House of Representatives then voted to impeach the judge for "high crimes and misdemeanors," and the Senate adopted a resolution providing for the consideration of the charges, and appointed a committee to investigate them. It is contended, however, that the Senate, owing to a pressure of business, will not be able to take up the case until the next session. It is feared by some papers that the proceedings in the Senate will have to be at the expense of other public business. A vote of two-thirds of the Senate is necessary to convict, and the punishment is removal from office and disqualification from holding any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States Government.



JUDGE CHARLES SWAYNE,
Involved in impeachment proceedings in Congress.

The committee charges that the judge falsified his daily account—certifying that the costs of traveling through his circuit had amounted to $10 per day when they were, in fact, much less. This is the only charge on which all the members of the committee agree, and it is believed that the proceedings will be confined to this one charge. The judge is also charged with misuse of judicial powers, tyranny, false imprisonment of citizens, and the habitual use in his travels of a private car belonging to a certain railroad company of which he had been appointed receiver. Another charge is that he absented himself from his district two hundred and twelve days in the year.

In this country there have been only four impeachment trials of federal judges, the last in 1861. "It is worthy of note," says the New York *Globe*, "that Judge Swayne, who is accused of falsifying his expense accounts, is the first judge of the United States to be accused of anything smacking of corruption. It is a record in which the country may take pardonable pride." The New York *Mail* believes that if the charges are true there is plenty of ground on which to impeach the judge; but, it adds: "It is the Senate's duty to ascertain whether any or all of it is true; and this, if the Senate proceeds in the usual way in impeachment cases, will have to be done at the expense of other public business." The Swayne case was needed, declares the Atlanta *Journal*; "the airing which it is receiving should have a most salutary effect in checking a growing tendency among federal and state judges and public officials of all sorts throughout the whole country." So, too, thinks the Chicago *Record-Herald*. It remarks:

"Impeachment proceedings are happily rare in the United States. Few of our national servants have been guilty of that moral turpitude or wrongful intent which warrants such radical action. Without in any degree prejudging the present case, it may be remarked that the sensational incident, whatever its outcome, will at least serve to induce greater regard in public officials for the proprieties and decencies of their positions. The question whether other federal judges charge the Government more than their actual expenses amount to, either knowingly or through the careless belief that the law entitles them to a fixed sum, has inevitably been raised. Its discussion should exert a wholesome effect."

The Philadelphia *Press* regrets that a trial by impeachment was undertaken in a case of "petty larceny." To quote:

"The charges relied upon certainly lack impressiveness. In appearance the business of Congress is brought to a halt while the Senate tries a case of petty larceny brought by the House. It is not, however, the amount involved as the moral fitness of the man to be a judge that is in controversy. A man who certifies that he spent $10 while his actual expenses are only $8 is clearly wanting in that nice sense of honor and honesty that we have a right to expect from those who sit upon the bench. A man who will do that is lacking in rectitude, and is not a safe judge. If that were his only crime, however, and there was not a strong feeling against Judge Swayne on many other accounts, it might well be questioned whether the offense cited is of sufficient magnitude to justify invoking such a tremendous piece of machinery as trial by impeachment."

STATISTICS OF STRIKE VIOLENCE.

SLASON THOMPSON disputes John Mitchell's declaration that "the great majority of strikes are inaugurated and fought without one single act of violence." If Mr. Mitchell sincerely believes so, Mr. Thompson says in *The Outlook*, then "Mr. Mitchell is singularly blind to what has been going on about him in the great struggle in which he has played such a conspicuous part." Mr. Thompson, who is a veteran Chicago newspaper man, has been collecting statistics from all parts of the country on the strike violence that has occurred since January 1, 1902, and he declares that no one can read and ponder this record "without amazement and horror over the crimes and unlawful acts accompanying the almost incessant strikes that have marked that period." Mr. Thompson puts the totals for the two years and nine months from January 1, 1902, to September 30, 1904, at the following figures:

	Killed.	Injured.	Arrested.
Non-union men	125	1,626	415
Union strikers	56	173	5,699
Officers	17	167	
Total	198	1,966	6,114

In a more detailed table, covering all but the last three months of this period, we find that Colorado holds the banner for strike violence, with a record of 42 killed, 112 injured, 1,345 arrested, and 573 deported; Illinois and Pennsylvania are in a close race for second position, each with 35 killed and about 475 injured; and West Virginia is fourth, with 13 killed and 19 hurt. Missouri has

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

a death list of 8, California 6, Arizona 5, and 14 other States have smaller numbers. Mr. Thompson argues that strikes and violence are inseparable. To quote:

"It may be that violence is not necessary to the success of any strike, but the testimony of incontrovertible facts proves that violence and lawlessness in some form or other is the almost inseparable concomitant of all strikes involving large bodies of men. We hear some leaders pleading publicly for peace, but they and their followers know that a strike means a breaking off of peaceable relations and an appeal to force, which at every stage employs the terms, tactics, and weapons of war in contempt of the law and in defiance of the sovereign authority of the State.

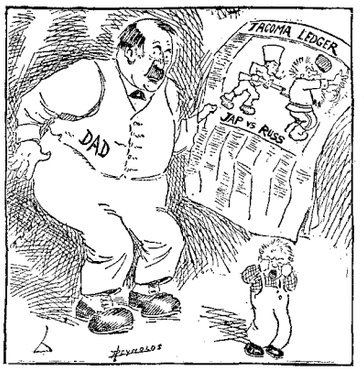
"A strike involving large bodies of rugged men, where the employer exercises his legal right to fill the places of the strikers, unattended by verbal and physical violence, including assaults, boycotts, ostracism, vile epithets, hanging in effigy, threats, intimidation, stoning, slugging, shooting, destruction of property, dynamiting, arson, assassination, murder, or some of these symptoms of peace-defying passions, is a rare species of strike, almost as unknown as it is innocuous.

"To ask men to unite in self-sacrifice for principle, involving, as most strikes necessarily must, deprivation and distress to themselves and those dependent on them, and expect them to see their places filled without the resentment that would kill the thing it hates, is to imagine men emancipated from the passion that sent Cain forth a fugitive on the face of the earth. A strike without violence of some sort is a barren ideality that exists only in the minds of self-deceived sentimentalists, professional agitators, and unsophisticated economists."

IS THE WORLD GROWING BETTER?

"A GENEROUS man ought to find something cheerful to season his Christmas dinner, in the knowledge that the world is growing 'better off.' But is it growing better?" The Rev. Dr. Henry van Dyke, who propounds this question, endeavors to answer it in *Everybody's Magazine*. "The world is really growing better," he writes: "not in every eddy: but in the main current of its life; not in a straight line, but with a winding course; not in every respect, but in at least two of the three main points of goodness; not swiftly, but slowly, surely, really growing better." There are better justice and more kindness in the world to-day than a century ago. These two points seem to make up for the deficiency in "self-restraint and the willingness to sacrifice one's own passion and pleasure for the good of others." In regard to justice, Dr. Van Dyke asks: "Who can fail to see a process of improvement in the spirit and temper of legislation, a conscientious effort to make the law more efficient in the protection of human rights and more just in the punishment of offenses?" Brutal and degrading methods of execution have been abolished and laws have been enacted for the protection of the young against cruelty and injustice—such as the child-labor laws and those providing for juvenile courts, asylums, and reformatories. Then, too, the various States are recognizing and defining a number of new misdemeanors such as adulteration of foods, gambling, violation of laws in restraint of the liquor traffic, selling cigarettes to children, and spitting in street-cars. Three good illustrations of the advance of justice are given: The abolition of the slave-trade; the establishment of international law; and the purchase by the United States of the friars' lands in the Philippines, which "was a just way of accomplishing what would have been done a century ago by confiscation." The writer doubts that there has been an increase in crime in recent years. The impression that crime is on the increase is due, he says, "to the new definition of misdemeanors" and the "greater efficiency in the execution of laws and the greater completeness in the tabulation of reports."

SUNDAYS BEFORE CHRISTMAS.
—Evans in the Cleveland *Leader*.



SYMPATHY FOR A FRIEND.
SMALL BOY—"Boo hoo! What's he doin' to Santa Claus?"—Reynolds in Tacoma *Ledger*.

G. O. P.—"Wait a minute; there's plenty for everybody!"
—May in the Detroit *Journal*.

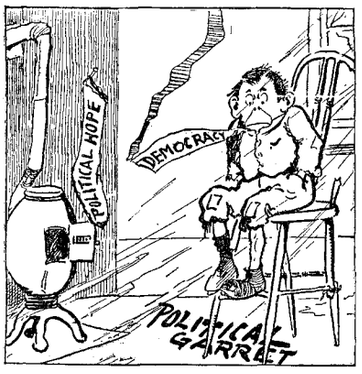
There is also more mercy in the world. "There are more people in the world who love mercy, and they are having better success in making their spirit prevail. More is being done to-day to prevent and mitigate human suffering, to shelter and protect the weak and helpless, to minister wisely to the sick and wounded in body and in mind, than ever before in the history of mankind. We also find international mercy working on a large scale. The famine in India in 1900–01 called forth contributions from Great Britain, Germany, France, and America. When Galveston was swept by flood in 1900, within three weeks $750,000 was poured in for its relief, and the whole fund amounted to nearly $1,500,000. The world is also making efforts to mitigate the horrors and torments of war, and the efforts toward the arbitration of international disputes are progressing rapidly.

On the dark side of the record, we have what Dr. Van Dyke calls "an unmistakable increase of the criminal class which lives at war with the social order." Corporations and unions "lock arms in a struggle so fierce that the rights and interests of the community are equally forgotten by both." In our own country lynchings grow more common, divorces increase, and there is an epidemic of accidents and disasters, "due apparently to the spirit of unrestraint and recklessness which is sweeping furiously along the highway of modern life."

The growth of kindness and mercy and justice is stronger than the bad points just named, according to Dr. Van Dyke. He says:

"Is this selfish and headlong spirit growing? Will it continue to accelerate the pace at which men live, and diminish the control by which they are guided? Will it weaken more and more the bonds of reverence, and mutual consideration, and household fidelity, and civic virtue, until the States which have been civilized by the sanctions of love and the convictions of duty are whirled backward, by the passion of self-indulgence, into the barbarism of luxurious pleasure or the anarchy of bloody social strife?

"These are the questions that rise to trouble us in our moments of despondency and foreboding. But I think that it is neither



THE DEMOCRACY—"Dere ain't no Santy!"
—The Boise *Statesman*.

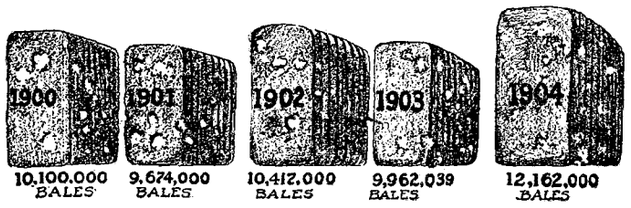
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

wise nor brave to give them an answer of despair. Two are stronger than one. The growth of justice and of kindness, I guess, will in the long run prevail, and the selfish, reckless spirit will be overcome.

"At all events, when Christmas comes, I shall sit down with John Friendly to enjoy its cheer, rather than with any sour pessimist. For the one thing that is sure is this: the hope of humanity lies in the widening, deepening influence of that blessed life which was born nineteen hundred years ago in Bethlehem; and that life teaches us that the only way to make the world better is for each man to do his best."

A "BUMPER" COTTON CROP AND ITS RESULTS.

"A RUDE awakening," as *The American Wool and Cotton Reporter* (Boston) says, came on December 3 to people who were expecting a high price for their cotton, when the government report came out with the estimate that this year's crop will run nearly a million bales ahead of the biggest crop ever known before, reaching a total of 12,162,700 bales, not counting some 200,000 bales of "linters." The news brings joy to the New England mill-towns, where cheap cotton means busy spindles, and several papers think it may induce the Fall River mill-men to make concessions to the 15,000 strikers who have been out nearly half the year resisting a wage-cut. But in the South the news brings consternation. It is "a more deplorable circumstance to the South than the defeat of the Democratic party," declares the Nashville *Banner*, and "means a loss to this section of $20,000,000, or, at least, it cuts short what seemed promised at the opening of the season by that sum."



COMPARATIVE SIZES OF THE LAST FIVE COTTON CROPS.
—From the New York *Herald*.

The news of this stunning crop also makes some of last year's forebodings look rather picturesque. Mr. Sully told us that the seed was deteriorating, others said that the Southern soil was impoverished, the boll-weevil was expected to destroy half the crop, and we were assured that the negroes were growing too lazy to pick the other half. Commissions sent out by European governments, despairing of getting enough cotton from this country, were ransacking Asia, Africa, and the islands of the sea to find spots that would grow cotton. Now it is expected that our own production this year will be more than the world will need.

The Raleigh *News and Observer* and several other Southern journals advise the farmers to hold their cotton for higher prices, on the theory that the world must have cotton and will pay the price if the farmers hold out for it. New England papers, like the Springfield *Republican*, however, advise the farmers to throw the cotton upon the market for what it will bring, lest a hold-off policy precipitate a worse crash later. And several Southern papers indorse this view. The New York *Journal of Commerce* speaks comfortingly to the planters thus:

"There is no ground for the pessimistic assumption that there is to be a violent fall to five or six cents a pound, to the disastrous loss of planters and dealers and the disturbance of manufacturing interests that have made purchases for future delivery at higher prices than will be sustained.

"In the first place a large part of the crop has left the hands of the planters and legitimate traders at good prices, and a heavy export movement has been going on for two months. It is the speculators that are prompt to jump from one side of the market to the other and are as eager to make mischief by depressing the price as they were last year by 'booming' it. 'The public' would do well to be wary of following their antics. The short supply of two or three years and the depletion of the surplus on hand, together with an increased capacity for consumption, are likely to keep the price up to a fairly profitable figure for the producers throughout the selling season. In any case the planters are assured of a successful season, even if the spring and summer prices should be lower than now seems likely. It is not desirable for any interest that prices should be too much depressed so as to discourage next year's planting. The steadier the level can be maintained with a fair profit to all concerned the better."

The same paper advises the mill-men to go in for finer grades of cottons, where the cost of the raw material will not cut so much of a figure. It says:

"For the manufacturing interests of the country the lowering of the cost of cotton as a raw material will come as a boon just when it is sadly needed, and the South will derive an advantage from it which will go far to offset any loss to the planters—a 'loss' that can only consist of a smaller gain than was expected. It will set the mills going with renewed activity and again encourage an extension of their facilities. There is a great chance of growth for the cotton manufacturing industry in the Southern States for the class of goods that requires much material in proportion to value. The relief will extend to Northern mills, but they need to turn their attention more and more to making the finer grade of goods, in which raw material does not count so much in the cost of production. New England needs to learn from old England. The Lancashire industry revived with great alacrity as soon as an abundant supply of cotton was attainable, notwithstanding a continued high price, and for some weeks it has been in a prosperous state, while the export of cotton goods has resumed its former proportions. This is partly due to the fact that Great Britain has such a hold upon the world's markets through its power to produce cheaply, but there was a great advantage in the fact that a large proportion of the goods are of the finer grades, requiring more machinery and higher skill in proportion to the quantity of raw material consumed. For an industry in that state the high price of cotton was of less consequence than for one in which the cost of material is the chief item. Our older manufacturing establishments need to look to improving the quality of their fabrics."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

WHILE we remember that December brings us Christmas, we mustn't forget that it also brings us Congress.—*The Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

THE outlook for Japanese exclusion is not bright. The Russians have tried it in Manchuria and it does not work.—*The New York American.*

THE difference between a Russian hundred-pounder and a Japanese hundred-pounder is that the latter pounds.—*The New York Evening Mail.*

THE LITERARY DIGEST is spelling the Admiral's name "Rozhdestvensky," and everybody will admit he deserves it.—*The Kansas City Times.*

BY the time the Japs get through with this war they will be trained up to a point where they will be ready for football.—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

RUMORS multiply to the effect that the President succeeded in selecting a canal commission that is too distinguished to work.—*The Detroit News.*

THERE are indications that the reform of the Russian Government may be much nearer than the Russian Government imagines.—*The Chicago News.*

A STUDY of the Mikado's new poem tends to confirm the suspicion that it is designed to be read to the enemy in moments of great crises.—*The Chicago News.*

GENERAL KUROPATKIN says he'll not retreat another inch. However, the Russian commander is not in the habit of retreating by inches.—*The Kansas City Times.*

TO those who have witnessed some football games the theory that a change of rules would be an improvement scarcely seems to require any elucidation at all.—*The Chicago News.*

THE Czar balks at the zemstvos petition for the establishment of a congress. It is suspected that the Czar has been reading *The Congressional Record.*—*The Washington Post.*

A JAPANESE young man is advertising in the Washington papers for a situation. He can probably get one, without much trouble, by going home.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

RUSSIA seems to go from one horn of a dilemma to another. Before, she was most unhappy because she had no heir to the throne. Now she is worried over the possibility of having no throne for the heir.—*The Baltimore American.*

IT would seem that if the Government is able to guarantee five per cent. interest on a railroad to be built in the Philippine Islands it might build the road itself, when its own bonds can be sold at half that rate of interest.—*The Omaha Bee.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

LETTERS AND ART.

THE ENDURING FAIRY-LORE OF CHRISTMAS-TIDE.

THE coming of Christmas has brought into prominence new pleas for the "abolition" of Santa Claus and new discussions of Christmas myths that—for the child-mind at least—possess a never-fading interest. For the benefit of children who are still perplexed by "Santa Claus problems," an Atlanta newspaper reprints the reply that Charles A. Dana, the famous editor of the New York *Sun*, once made to a little girl who wrote, voicing her misgivings because she had been told that there was "no Santa Claus," and pleading: "Please tell me the truth; is there a Santa Claus?" Mr. Dana took up the question in his editorial columns:

"Yes, Virginia, there is a Santa Claus. He exists as certainly as love and generosity and devotion exist. And you know that they abound and give to your life its highest beauty and joy. Alas! How dreary would be the world if there were no Santa Claus! It would be as dreary as if there were no Virginias. There would be no childish faith then, no poetry, no romance, to make tolerable this existence. . . . Nobody sees Santa Claus. But that is no sign that there is no Santa Claus. The most real things in the world are those that neither children nor men can see. . . . . .

"You may tear apart the baby's rattle and see what makes the noise inside, but there is a veil covering the unseen world which not the strongest man, nor even the united strength of all the strongest men that ever lived could tear apart. Only faith, fancy, poetry, love, romance, can push aside that curtain and view glory beyond. Is it all real? Ah! Virginia, in all this world there is nothing else real and abiding.

"No Santa Claus? Thank God! He lives and lives forever. A thousand years from now, Virginia; nay, ten times ten thousand years from now, he will continue to make glad the heart of childhood."

In somewhat similar spirit, Mr. Richard Le Gallienne, writing in *Success* (December), points out that, tho "arduously wrought masterpieces of many ancient poets have disappeared from the earth," yet "fairy tales, mere butterflies of immortality, have continued to flit from shore to shore, and from age to age, from great-grandfather to great-grandchild, as if Time were loath to lay a destroying finger upon such little tender things." He continues:

"Generally speaking, all the children in the world are told the same fairy tales—little boys and girls in China and little boys and girls in Clapham; and the tales come from everywhere, carried to and fro on the four winds. Some of them are very old, old as the Bible; and some of them, some that are most familiar, and seem, perhaps, older than any others, on that account, were made comparatively recently in France and Denmark. If it be denied that there is actually a fairyland in the world, always open to him or her with that key of fancy which unlocks the door, it is not to be disputed that there are fairy-*tale* lands, countries inhabited with peoples with a natural gift of dreaming and making up tales. Greece was such a country, with its gods and goddesses of the south, its nymphs, its dryads, and its satyrs. Scandinavia—in which, for our present purpose, one may include Germany—was another such country, with its gods and goddesses of the north, its thundering sagas, its nixies and its gnomes, and its innumerable shapes of elf and sprite. Before either Greece or Scandinavia, was there not 'The Arabian Nights'—with Aladdin and Sindbad and the Forty Thieves? The main population of Ireland, to this day, consists of fairies; and to France we owe Charles Perrault, who gave us Cinderella and Puss in Boots; Mme. de Villeneuve, who gave us Beauty and the Beast; and Mme. d'Aulnoy, who gave us the Yellow Dwarf. Perhaps England is the only country in the world that has contributed no fairy tale of any importance, with the exception of the characteristic, tradesmanlike fable of Dick Whittington. Such apparently indigenous fairy-lore as England possesses it stole from Wales and Scotland.

"Even America, misrepresented, as it is, to be a business country, has found time to honor Santa Claus, and to give us Joel Chandler Harris—I mean, of course, 'Brer Rabbit.' Indeed, America, strange as it may sound, is a fairy-tale country."

A parable has been defined as "an earthly story with a heavenly meaning." Mr. Le Gallienne thinks a fairy tale should be defined as "a heavenly story with an earthly meaning; for the more you study fairy tales, the more you will find that they are, one and all—in spite of their paraphernalia of impossibility—fancies illustrating the hard facts of life." Furthermore:

"One would expect fairy tales to find a home, of all environments, in a democracy—because they are the consolatory fancies of the downtrodden and the despairing, the dreams of the dust. As I have said, it is in the dust that we find these diamonds of that desperate dust that is man.

"In fact, the value of fairy tales is just here: they are the dreams of 'the common people.' No rich man could make a fairy tale—according to the best-known examples—for the simple reason that he already possesses all that all the fairy tales can give him. A fairy tale is merely a paradox made of poverty and dreams. How do all fairy tales begin? Take any of the best known. With a beauty in rags, or an adventurous barefooted boy, with nothing but his wits. How do all fairy tales end? The beauty once in rags becomes a queen upon a throne. The adventurous barefooted boy becomes a grand vizier.

"In short, fairy tales represent the dreams of the poor and the unhappy.

"Suppose, now, like Cinderella, you were the most beautiful member of the family, a mere child, whose very beauty made you a menace to two elderly ugly sisters, who, by the authority and opportunities of oppression, which are the sweets of age, hid you away in the kitchen. Your sisters, being ladies of wealth and distinction, and much older than you, are invited to parties. You hear the carriage coming for them as you are washing the dishes in the basement; and you take a cracked piece of mirror from the scullery and look at yourself, and you say—well, you say, 'What's the matter with the world, when my two ugly sisters are driven off to the ball, and I am left behind washing dirty dishes? Oh, if only some one, some fairy prince, for instance, could see me as I am!' No sooner have you sighed than a coach all made of crystal, with white horses and gold-braided postilions, drives up to your scullery, and—you are happy ever after.

"Or suppose, now, that you were the third son of a poor miller, and your father, dying, left the mill to his first son, a horse to his second son, and to you, his third son, no more extensive property than a cat! How ruefully you would look at your little, apparently ineffective, unnegotiable asset!—and then suppose that your cat should turn into a genius and take your affairs into his hands and make you the Marquis de Carabas, and stop the king in his coach to do you honor, and give you the king's daughter for your wife—how then? Well, of course, it would be a fairy tale!"

Mr. Le Gallienne concludes:

"The human heart ever longs for the impossible—for the joy that lasts 'forever after'; for the loveliness that never fades; for the purse that is never exhausted; for the friend that is always true; for the device that will do away with all the inconveniences of time and space, and land you in Arabia the moment after you turn the screw in the wooden horse, or China, maybe, if, like Gautier, you should say:

> She whom I love at present is in China,
> She dwells with her aged parents,
> In a tower of white porcelain,
> By the yellow stream
> Where the cormorants are!

"The shining impossible! Obviously nothing else is so attractive as the impossible; and the power of the fairy tale over the human mind is that, whatever form of the impossible you may desire—it gives it to you. . . . It is a thing of hope, a parable of promise; even, one might say, it is the supernatural version of a supernatural world. For the world is a world—just because it is supernatural; and it goes on spinning its way among the other stars just because it is—a fairy tale.

"The wonder of the world! Perhaps that is the chief business of the fairy tale—to remind us that the world is no mere dust-heap, pullulating with worms, as some of the old-fashioned scientists tried to make us believe; but that, on the contrary, it is a rendezvous of radiant forces forever engaged in turning its dust into dreams, ever

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

busy with the transmutation of matter into mind, and mind into spirit—a world, too, so mysterious that anything can happen, or any dream come true. One might even set up, and maintain, the paradox that the fairy tale is the most scientific statement of human life; for, of all statements, it insists on the essential magic of living—the mystery and wonder of being alive, the marvelous happiness, the wondrous sorrow, and the divine expectations."

MRS. FISKE'S NEW PLAY.

"LEAH KLESCHNA"—the first new play produced by Mrs. Fiske in two seasons—is by C. M. S. McLellan, an American writer who until now has been known only as the author of comic-opera librettos. It is a study in moral psychology, and is credited by the New York critics with exceptional intellectual power and dramatic interest. Says *The Sun* of the first-night performance at the Manhattan Theater:

"Seldom of late have we been blessed with a better play, and seldom, if ever, has a play been acted by a more brilliant constellation of artists. If last night's demonstrations of applause mean anything, they mean that Mrs. Fiske has landed a success of the first magnitude, popular and artistic.

"The first thought was that this was the work of a man who had studied, and not in vain, the technique of Pinero. But presently there was revealed a power of simple and inevitable statement of character which recalled Ibsen.

"As the theme of the play unfolded—it was the regeneration of a woman whom fate had made a thief, through the interposition of human sympathy, as opposed to the rigors of the law—one was reminded of the spiritual insight and moral propaganda of Tolstoy."

Mr. William Winter, of *The Tribune*, offers the following exposition and comment:

"Two thieves, Schram and Leah, the daughter of Kleschna, whom her father had trained to be a thief, were passengers aboard the steamship *Marseilles*, which was wrecked and lost, off the Italian coast, in the Mediterranean Sea. The passengers embarked on a life-boat. The storm was fierce. The captain was swept overboard and drowned. One of the imperiled passengers seized the boat's helm, controlled the situation, pacified his panic-stricken companions in danger, and effected a safe landing. This intrepid, expeditious, and capably executive person was Paul Sylvaine, member of the French Assembly, and it was under these circumstances, without knowing his name, that Leah Kleschna first saw him. A year later, in Paris, Kleschna and Schram attempted to rob Sylvaine of his family jewels, sending Leah into his house, at dead of night, to commit the crime; but they were baffled by Sylvaine's discovery of the thief, and by Leah's simultaneous discovery of the identity of Sylvaine with the hero of the shipwreck, whom, secretly, she had all along worshiped. In that manner they met again; and from this meeting ensued the dramatic situations that make this play—a play that is edifying, no doubt, from what it signifies of philanthropic wisdom, but one that pleases far more from what it is than from what it means. The skill with which Sylvaine, in his magnanimous conduct, is at first apparently compromised and later is exonerated is particularly admirable. The fate of the jewels—which, after Leah had left the home of Sylvaine, are stolen by Raoul Berton, a dissolute rascal, brother to a woman whom Sylvaine has promised to marry—and the fate of Kleschna and Schram are left in darkness: but a superb situation is contrived for Leah, when she prevents Sylvaine from disclosing to Raoul's father the criminality of the son; and a still more thrilling situation is made for her, when she breaks away from her criminal associates, ingeniously saving them, at the same time that—in a higher sense—she saves herself. The drama closes with a rural picture of extraordinary scenic beauty, in which Sylvaine and Leah become betrothed lovers.

"The difficult province of Mrs. Fiske, as Leah, is not only to reveal the development of goodness in the girl's temporarily perverted nature—a development in part prompted by native impulse and in part fostered by the operation of secret love for a noble ideal—but also to animate tumultuous scenes of trial and action, so as to fill them with emotion and make them live and move. The part is fraught with fever and fluctuation, broken with warring impulses, vital with passionate feeling, and arduous with the iron necessity of executive promptitude. The actress finds herself absolutely at ease in it—partly because it is lawless—and she produces a moving effect of nature, because she makes her auditors feel and understand how hard this world is for the outcast, and through what a terrible ordeal the sinner must pass—the poor soul who, whether from innate propensity or extraneous compulsion, has once gone wrong but would like to go right."

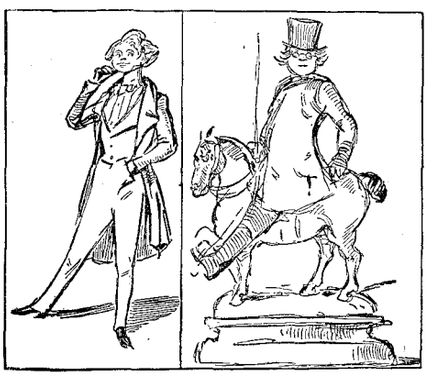
The Times and *The Evening Post* concede the dramatic force of "Leah Kleschna," but find it unconvincing as an analysis of criminal psychology. Says the latter paper:

"Judged coolly in its professed aspect of a social problem piece, designed to reenforce the somewhat discredited theory that criminals ought not to be punished, but converted into good citizens by some occult process of revivalism, it is not particularly valuable, because, in the first place, it has no wide application; being, at the best, nothing but a bit of special pleading; and, in the second, because it is highly improbable and theatrical in some of its incidents and unreasonable and conventional in its final outcome. But as acting melodrama it possesses qualifications of a superior order. . . . 'Leah Kleschna' could be improved by condensation, but it is one of the best plays, in its class, that has been produced here in a long period, and it is likely to have a long and prosperous run."

THACKERAY IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE two visits of Thackeray to the United States, first in 1852 and again in 1855, have been made the subject of a sumptuous work by Gen. James Grant Wilson under the title used above. Every possible scrap of anecdote and gossip, as well as more valuable appreciation, has been gathered together into a picture more notable for detail than composition. Nothing comes amiss, however, about a man of whom no authoritative biography exists. Viewed as a contribution to literary history in America it has its distinct value, for the names it involves are the most important ones of the period. Thackeray gave his lectures on the "English Humorists" in New York and Boston, and a portrait-sketch by William Cullen Bryant in the New York *Evening Post* gives a vivid idea of the man and his manner. We quote:

"Every one who saw Mr. Thackeray last evening for the first time seemed to have their impressions of his appearance and manner of speech corrected. Few expected to see so large a man: he is gigantic, six feet four at least; few expected to see so old a person; his hair appears to have kept silvery record over fifty years; and then there was a notion in the minds of many that there must be something dashing and 'fast' in his appearance, whereas his costume was perfectly plain, the expressions of his face grave and earnest, his address perfectly unaffected and such as we might expect to meet with in a well-bred man somewhat advanced in years. His elocution also surprised those who had derived their impressions from the English journals. His voice is a superb tenor, and possesses that pathetic tremble which is so effective in what is called emotive eloquence, while his delivery was as well suited to the communication he had to make as could well have been imagined.



TWO OF THACKERAY'S CARICATURES OF HIMSELF.
Courtesy of Dodd, Mead & Co., New York.

"His enunciation is perfect. Every word he uttered might have been heard in the remotest quarters of the room, yet he scarcely lifted his voice above a colloquial tone. The most striking feature in his whole manner was the utter absence of affectation of any kind. He did not permit himself to appear conscious that he was an object of peculiar interest to the audience, neither was he guilty

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

of the greater error of not appearing to care whether they were interested in him or not. In other words, he inspired his audience with a respect for him, as a man proportioned to the admiration which his books have inspired for him as an author.

"Of the lecture itself as a work of art, it would be difficult to speak too strongly. Tho written with the utmost simplicity and apparent inattention to effects, it overflowed with every characteristic of the author's happiest vein. There has been nothing written about Swift so clever, and if we except Lord Orrery's silly letters, we suspect we might add nothing so unjust. Tho suitable credit was given to Swift's talents, all of which was admirably characterized, yet when he came to speak of the moral side of the Dean's nature, Thackeray saw nothing but darkness."

The foregoing account is one of the most conservative of those devoted to the description of his personal appearance and his manner that appeared while Thackeray was a guest here and when American interviewing was becoming more or less of a fine art. Thackeray himself wrote a paper for *Fraser's Magazine* under the signature of "John Small" and entitled "Mr. Thackeray in the United States." It contained comments on its subject which the author pretended to find in *The Sachem and Broadway Delineator*, and was "a successful imitation of the style of many of the newspapers, and caused some squirming and resentment on the part of those so happily parodied." We quote a paragraph or two from the paper, which is reproduced in full in the present volume:

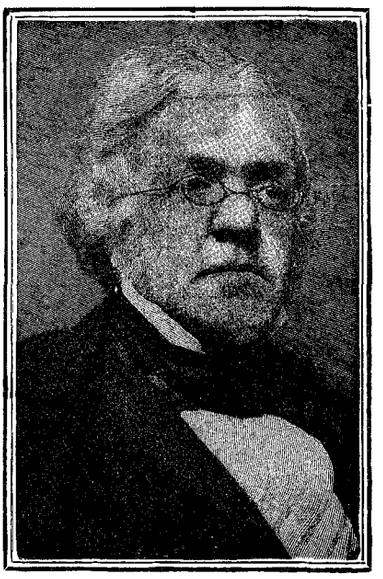
"In religion a Parsee (he was born in Calcutta), in morals a Stagyrite, in philosophy an Epicurean; tho nothing in his conversation or manners would lead one to surmise that he belonged to either or any of these sects. In politics an unflinching Tory; fond of the throne, admiring the court, attached to the peerage, proud of the army and navy; a thick and thin upholder of the church and state, he is for tithes and taxes as in Pitt's time. He wears his powdered hair to this day, from his entire reliance on the wisdom of his forefathers. Besides his novels he is the author of the 'Vestiges of Creation,' the 'Errors of Numismatics,' 'Junius's Letters,' and 'Ivanhoe.' The sequel to this last he published three or four years ago. He wrote all Louis Napoleon's works and Mme. H's exquisite love-letters; and while secretary to that prince in confinement at Ham, assisted him in his escape, by knocking down the sentry with a ruler with which he had been ruling accounts. Mr. T. is very fond of boxing and used to have an occasional set-to with Ben Caunt, the Tipton slasher, and young Sambo. He fences admirably and ran the celebrated Bertrand through the lungs twice in an *assaut d'armes* in Paris. He is an exquisite dancer; he founded Laurent's Casino (was a pupil of old Grimaldi, surnamed Iron Legs), and played Harlequin in 'Mother Goose' pantomime once when Ella, the regular performer, was taken ill and unable to appear. He has no voice, ear, or fancy even, for music, and the only instruments he cares to listen to are the Jew's harp, the bagpipes, and the 'Indian drum.'

THACKERAY'S SKETCH OF A SOUTHERN WAITER.

Courtesy of Dodd, Mead & Co., New York.

"He is disputatious and loquacious to a degree in company; and at a dinner at the Bishop of Oxford's the discussion with Mr. Macaulay respecting the death of Mausolus, the husband of Zenobia, occupied the disputants for thirteen hours ere either rose to retire. Mr. Macaulay was found exhausted under the table. He has no acquaintance with modern languages, and his French, which he freely uses throughout his writing, is furnished by the Parisian governess in the Baron de B's establishment."

Thackeray was thoroughly liked by the people who met him socially, and seems to have reciprocated the feeling. He declined to write a book about America, tho in all likelihood his judgments, contrary to those of the majority of traveling Englishman of his day, would have been largely favorable. After his return he wrote to his friend, William B. Reed, of Philadelphia: "How I like your people and want to see 'em again. You are more tender-hearted, romantic, and sentimental than we are. I keep on telling this to our fine people here, and have so belabored your country with praise in private that I sometimes think I have gone too far. I keep back some of the truth, but the great point to try to ding into the ears of the great stupid, virtue-proud English public is, that there are folks as good as they in America." The perfect honesty of his attitude is attested by Thornton Hunt, son of Leigh Hunt, in a letter to an American correspondent. He wrote:



W. M. THACKERAY.

A photograph taken at the time of his visit to New York in 1855.

Courtesy of Dodd, Mead & Co., New York.

"Now I happen to have met Thackeray in company where he could, with the most unqualified confidence, and where he must have conversed without study, and without thought of what would be repeated. In that free and friendly converse he poured forth all his thoughts upon America—not unmixed with touches of sly humor, such as would occur to him in visiting any community, whether in Belgravia or Broadway. I wish what he then said could have been overheard by the whole Union, because I never heard but one Englishman so heartily acknowledge the noble qualities, the worth, and the estimable traits of Americans generally; that one Englishman being a relative of my own, formerly an officer of the republic, and now a resident of the Union. Satirists have been to America, have accepted her hospitality, and have repaid it with satire. Thackeray is not of that number. He is a satirist, but he is a man with a keen sense and a large heart; and he understands America, North and South. I heard him talk of giving his impressions of the Union publicly, and I joined with others in urging him to do so. What was his objection? That he would not make money by his sense of the kindness which he had received; and that if he did it without payment it might be misconstrued into an invidious contrast of his own better feeling as compared with that of others who had not so well understood the American people."

DIFFICULTIES OF TEACHING LITERATURE.

PROF. W. P. TRENT, of Columbia University, declares himself profoundly dissatisfied with the present methods of teaching literature in our colleges. As one who has had the best of opportunities for watching the development of English instruction in this country, and who has himself taken no small share in the literary "renaissance" of late years, he asks: "Has this movement of the past ten years been as much of an advance as some of us who tried to help it on fondly imagined it would be? Are teachers of literature in possession of methods of teaching comparable in applicability and precision to those of other teachers? Are the pupils they teach satisfactorily trained? Is literature as a subject of instruction really on a par with other subjects of instruction?" To these questions he gives rather halting answers (in *The Sewanee Review*, October-December):

"I myself do not doubt that we have progressed, altho I do doubt whether we have made much advance. I suspect that our methods are still very faulty, not merely because literature is a difficult subject to teach, but because we have not thoroughly analyzed our purposes or our means. I scarcely believe that literature, in spite

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

of the increased attention given to it, is on a par with other subjects of instruction. And I even venture to question whether the average boy or girl goes to college with much more knowledge and love of literature than was the case before they were drilled and examined in the redoubtable 'English Classics.' Observe that I do not question that our public schools have done a most useful work in bringing into some contact with literature masses of children who a generation ago would have been left without that refining influence upon their lives. What I doubt is whether the generation now entering college, after a course of literature in the schools, is much better off, so far as a love and a knowledge of literature are concerned, than my own generation was with practically no training in the subject. The present generation, if it has been properly trained, ought to be a good deal better off; but while it is certainly a most athletic generation, to the muscular strength and dexterity of which I willingly doff my hat, it has not succeeded in making me feel that it knows much more about Shakespeare and Milton and Byron and Shelley than we benighted youngsters did over twenty years ago."

The writer finds himself mainly concerned with "the question whether we teachers of literature can safely make our methods as rigid as those of other teachers, and, if we can not, whether we can convince our brother teachers of the sciences and the semi-sciences that our methods must be radically different from theirs," and he confesses that he has been "haunted by this thought for nearly fifteen years." He goes on to say:

"I do not know how others feel about the matter, but I know that after about two years' firm grasping of the 'rigid' horn of the dilemma, if I may so express myself, I began gradually to swing myself over to the other horn—to what I may call the flexible horn. I began to doubt the value of strenuous examinations and to appreciate more and more the necessity of trying to inculcate in my students some of the high moral and spiritual truths taught by great writers, and to impart to them a taste for reading, a love of the best literature. In order to achieve this result, even to a slight extent (and a slight success is all that I think any teacher should dare to hope for), I found that I must do much less instructing—much less questioning with regard to the facts of literary history—and that I must do far more reading of authors than talking about them."

Professor Trent pursues the same line of thought further:

"I have frankly stated my belief that the time devoted to spiritual inculcation and to esthetic training is of far more importance than that devoted to instruction in the facts of literature, and I draw hence the conclusion that we teachers of literature ought bravely to say to our fellow teachers something like this: 'We can, if we please, make our examinations as rigid as you do yours, but we do not believe that our facts are as important as yours, or at any rate can be acquired with so much advantage to our pupils. We wish to grade and advance our pupils on more flexible lines than you adopt, because we believe that the nature of our subject makes such flexible lines advisable. We believe that both the subject we teach and the subjects you teach are necessary to a catholic education; but that, while we are contributing to the same end as you, our means must be different from yours.'

"Some such appeal, accompanied by friendly discussion, will, I am sure, in time satisfy every intelligent person that no harm to school discipline will be done if the teaching of literature finally resolves itself into little more than securing a wide amount of reading from children during their school years. It will, I trust, in time satisfy the colleges that the examinations they now hold on selected English classics are more or less useless and should be abandoned. Finally, I trust that the study we must all give to the problems connected with the teaching of literature will sooner or later lead us—I will not say to become teetotalers with regard to our national dissipation in essay-writing—but at least moderate in our use of that seductive form of mental titillation. When I see young ladies and gentlemen armed with their numerous and formidable essays, I am irresistibly reminded of the young woman who drank so many cups of tea that the elder Mr. Weller was compelled to exclaim that she was 'a swellin' wisibly.' I seem to see the young lady and gentleman essayists 'swellin' wisibly' with mental pride. Let us have fewer new bad essays written and more good old books read."

THE SECRET OF ART.

"AS in Homer's line, 'Many are the tongues of mortals, but the speech of the immortals is one,' so the secrets of the artist are many, but there is only one secret of art." Thus writes Mr. Bliss Carman, in his latest volume of essays, "The Friendship of Art." That secret, he goes on to say, is love, "the secret of art, as it is the secret of life." It alone, he claims, can give the inevitable quality, the inescapable magic, which is the aim of the artist. To quote more fully:

"Lacking that, we may spend lifelong toil in the pursuit of perfection; we may master a brilliant technique and compass the profoundest thought; the architecture of our work may be sound and its finish flawless; none the less, without the secret, it will be futile. We may heed every tradition, follow every hint of written or unwritten lore; yes, and we may even fling every accepted creed of our craft to the four winds, and build anew with the intuitive instinct we call originality, so that we will endure a while, filling all eyes with wonder and every mouth with praise, and yet we will fail ultimately if the secret was not in our heart.

"There is a sort of greatness about a true masterpiece that makes itself felt we hardly know how, that moves us we do not know why; just as there is a sort of greatness about some men, which compels an unreserved enthusiasm and loyalty toward them. It is the quality which endears people to us. This man may be brave and irreproachable; that one may be clever to bewilderment; yet, if they are not lovable, we meet them and part without regret. They convince us, and charm, and even win; yet a moment later we are left as cold as before. Here may be a play, or a book, or an exhibition of pictures, which is the talk of the town, and which dazzles the sense with its novel beauty; yet somehow, while drawing our utmost commendation and provoking not a single palpable criticism, it never stirs us from the center of our being. We sit in approving calm, even with generous applause, unwarmed, unfired.

"But show me, perhaps, ever so hasty a sketch of gray morning, a half-finished scrap of purple sea-beach, or a couple of stanzas like

> Under the wide and starry sky,
> Dig my grave and let me lie,

or—

> The year's at the spring,
> The day's at the morn,

and just because it has the echo of the secret in it, I shall never recall it without a quickening joy. It has entered in to be a part of me forever; and whatever I do, whatever I say, will have in it some minute reverberation of the echo of that secret.

"What quality of art can it be, so magical, so vague, so strong? You must ask first what quality it is in men. For art is no more than the universal speech of humanity; and whatever taint there is in a character will be betrayed in the voice; tho only the wise know this. What quality is it in the personality that makes it most memorable to its fellows? A man to be remembered must have endeared himself to men. He will not be remembered for wealth, nor power, nor wit, unless he have used it beneficently, winning regard as he won command. So you may say love is the secret of art, as it is the secret of life. . . . . .

"The secret of art and the secret of nature are one—the slow, patient, absorbing, generous process of love—sustaining itself everywhere on loveliness and life, and remanifesting itself afresh in ever new forms of vitality and loveliness. It is because of this quality and in proportion to this quality that we value every shred of art, and are at such pains to preserve it. By the simplest natural law, humanity cares for those things which ameliorate its lot, and lets go in the long run everything that hurts or retards it. If a man is mean or cruel or false or self-absorbed, his force and cleverness may still carry him far; indeed he may come to great eminence in fame and power. The deep, foolish, blind heart of goodness in man is deluded by his display. But by and by, in the advance of thought, he will be forgotten, because his unit of influence was never for the best, was never needful for sustaining the world. In the enlargement of aspiration in man, whatever hinders that development will be abandoned. We shall not be fooled forever. And he only is on the winning side who can see in the march of history a laborious trail cut through the underbrush of experience from darkened valley to sunlit crest, who can perceive whither the blind by-paths led the lost adventurers, and who will hold resolutely to that steep road—the prevailing undoubtful trend of truth."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

THE MAJORITY SEX.

MEN are in the majority in the United States—so we learn from Census Bulletin No. 14, in which the statistics of sex are discussed and analyzed by Prof. W. F. Willcox, of Cornell University. Our quotations are from an outline issued by the Census Bureau. The results of the enumeration are specially interesting as showing the large preponderance of men over women in this country. Says Professor Willcox:

"In continental United States there are 1,638,321 more males than females, or about 2 in each 100 people.

"Probably in the population of the world as a whole, and certainly in that half of it which has been counted with distinction of sex, there are several millions more males than females.

"In continental United States, however, the relative excess of males is greater than the average for all countries.

"Europe has an excess of females; every other continent, so far as known, has an excess of males.

"The divisions of continental United States with the smallest proportion of males are the District of Columbia (47.4 per cent.), Massachusetts (48.7 per cent.), and Rhode Island (49.1 per cent.); those with the largest are Wyoming (62.9 per cent.), and Montana (61.6 per cent.).

"As a rule sparsely settled regions have an excess of males and densely settled regions an excess of females. . . . . .

"American cities as a rule have more females than males. In the 1,861 cities, each having in 1900 at least 2,500 inhabitants, there were 201,959 more females than males, and this notwithstanding the many Western cities which contained more males than females and the enormous number of foreign born in the country, five-ninths of them male and a large proportion of them living in the cities. . . . . .

"A marked and increasing dissociation of the sexes between city and country like that in the United States has been noted also in the leading countries of Western Europe.

"On the other hand, there is a large excess of males in the principal cities of Russia and India, and in Hongkong and Manila.

"This excess of females in the cities of Western Europe and Eastern United States is probably due mainly to the greater opportunity for women to find employment in those cities and to their migration cityward in consequence.

"But even among children under 5 years of age, a slight difference appears between cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants and the rest of the country. In such cities there are 503 males to each 1,000 children; outside of them there are 506 males to each 1,000 children.

"These figures support but do not prove the theory that the proportion of male children at birth is slightly less in cities than in country districts."

That women live slightly longer than men is strikingly shown by the fact that notwithstanding the great excess of males in the total population, the reported number of females is greater in the period extending from about 83 years of age to the end of life. A similar excess of females is also reported for the period from 16 to 25, but this, Professor Willcox believes, is probably apparent rather than real, and due mainly to the greater number of women who claim, erroneously, to belong to this age period. To quote further:

"Among the negroes there are a few more females than males; among the Indians, a few more males than females. The marked excess of males among whites and Mongolians is doubtless due to the influence of immigration.

"Among the Chinese said to have been born in the United States, nearly three-fourths are male, an incredible proportion, which is probably due to the false return of several thousand immigrant Chinese as native in the effort to elude the provisions of the exclusion laws. . . . . .

"In all races and in all parts of the country there has been a decided increase since 1890 in the proportion of females among persons attending school. This increase is due mainly to the increase in the proportion of young women among persons at least 15 years of age attending school, the increase at this age period being nearly five times as great as at any other, and more than three times as great as the average increase for all ages.

"In 1890, among each 1,000 persons at least 15 years of age attending school, 528 were male; in 1900 only 490 were male.

"No important change took place in the large cities. The change for the whole country was due to a rapid decrease outside of the cities in the proportion of young men among the persons at least 15 years of age attending school, the figures for the country districts approaching rapidly the proportion found in cities in 1900 and 1890.

"When the school attendants of a specified class are compared with the total population of the same age and class, a noticeable contrast between the negro and the foreign-born white population appears, the per cent. of female negroes attending school at each age being larger than that of male negroes, and the per cent. of female foreign-born whites attending school at each age smaller than that of male foreign-born whites. . . . . .

"The death-rate of males in the registration area of the United States in 1900 was 19 per 1,000, and that of females 16.6 per 1,000, the former having a death-rate higher by about one-seventh than the latter. In the 346 registration cities the death-rate of males was 20 and that of females 17.2 per 1,000, the male rate exceeding the female by one-sixth. In the rest of the registration area the male death-rate was 15.8 and that of females 15 per 1,000, the male rate exceeding the female by one-nineteenth.

"The difference in the death-rate of the sexes is apparently least between the ages of 5 to 14 and greatest at the youngest and oldest ages.

"Life-tables for Massachusetts, England, Prussia, and Norway confirm these conclusions and make them precise. They indicate that male children under 3 years of age have uniformly a higher death-rate than female children.

"There is a period between 5 and 21 years of age in which the death-rate of females is slightly higher than that of males. According to the Massachusetts life-table this period covers seventeen years, 5 to 21; according to the Norwegian life-table, eleven years, 5 to 15; according to the Prussian life-table, nine years, 8 to 16, and according to the English life-table, eight years, 14 to 21.

"According to all the life-tables the death-rate of women between 20 and 30 years of age, at which ages probably four-fifths of the childbirths occur, was less than that of males."

THE USE OF DOGS ON THE BATTLE-FIELD.

SOME years ago wide publicity was given to accounts of the training of dogs by the ambulance corps of the German army, with a view to their employment to aid the wounded in war. Experiments along the same line tried recently on Wimbledon Common in England were not particularly conclusive, if we may credit an editorial contributor to *The Lancet* (London, November 26), who writes:

"What practical value to ambulance work will dogs be even if the system is properly and more efficiently developed? That dogs with the aid of hospital orderlies would be of assistance in locating stricken people on distant parts of a battle-field is perfectly true; but that a dog unaccompanied would discriminate between one actually dead and those in need of relief is quite another thing. Again, those in need of relief are generally beyond the power of helping themselves to the relief which the dog might bring them, and to those who are not injured so seriously as to be unable to help themselves the bandages would be of no more use than those already supplied in the antiseptic first-aid dressing to be found sewn in the skirt of every soldiers' tunic when proceeding to the front. This, as we know, in South Africa largely helped to the keeping clean and quick healing of wounds by its immediate application by the wounded soldier himself. The brandy carried by the ambulance-dog would certainly be at the disposal of the wounded, but it is questionable whether it would be beneficial to him or not, especially if his wound was attended with hemorrhage. As water-carriers or as bearers of ammunition dogs might certainly prove of use. Dogs, as is very well known, will attach themselves to regiments and would undoubtedly, either by instinct or smell, go to men belonging to that regiment and thus carry them assistance. Whether they recognize uniform or are guided by smell or intelligence, or both, it is impossible to say. Smell has

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

probably most to do with the power of a dog to locate the wounded. The giant of story said:

> I smell the blood of an Englishman,
> Be he live or be he dead—

but we are not told that he could further decide whether our countryman was still with us or was gone before. The ambulance-dog would be in the same plight. The power of discriminating between the live and the dead would be impossible, and the ambulance-dog is quite as likely to remain by the side of the dead man as by the side of the living. By the smell of blood is not meant the smell of actual blood, for in the case of a wounded man this might or might not be present. But the smell of an Englishman is probably as perfectly clear to a dog's keen sense of smell as the smell of a Kafir is equally distinct to us. It is very probable that the benefit to be derived from ambulance-dogs in warfare is not worth the expense of £25 per dog which is said to be the commercial value of one of these trained dogs, and we think that the British War Office, for the present, is quite right in awaiting further evidence of their usefulness."

HOW TO STOP RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

WHAT is the cause of the enormous number of railroad accidents in this country? A contributor to *The Engineering Magazine* does not hesitate to say that it is due chiefly to tacit disregard of rules and methods of signaling. He plainly asserts that "the admirable rules for the government of employees are habitually disregarded," and the editors, in commenting upon this, point out that the mechanical safeguards at present in use must be greatly improved in number and efficiency if the loss of life on railways is to be cut down. They say:

"The only way by which the disregard of signals and rules can be prevented is by making it physically impossible. The engineer must have no discretion as to whether he will stop or run past a block signal; he must be stopped by a mechanical device, the release of which is beyond his control.

"The introduction of such devices is not difficult nor impracticable, and there are numerous methods by which they may be effectively employed. The derailing-switch is well known, and no engineer who realizes that the passage of a block-signal means the ditching of his train will willingly run into such a certainty. This, however, is not sufficient, as the engineer may not even realize that the signal is set against him. The setting of the block-signal should also set his brakes automatically for him, if he disobeys the warning, and hold him ignominiously stalled until he is released by the opening of the block. The rear protection may be equally controlled by setting a trip for the operation of any following train which may approach within the danger limit, and thus the element of discretion be wholly eliminated.

"In a certain large city there occurred, several years ago, a number of accidents upon passenger-elevators, these being clearly traceable to the practise of the operators of opening and closing the doors while the car was in motion. Like the current methods of train operation, the rules requiring the car to be brought to a full stop at the floor before the door was opened, and also requiring the closing of the door before the car was started, were generally ignored, and the results were apparent in numerous and fatal casualties.

"By the passage of a suitable ordinance it was made obligatory to equip all passenger-elevators with interlocking stops, which rendered it impossible to start the car while any door was unhooked, the hooking of the door releasing the operating lever in the car, and the presence of the car exactly opposite a given floor being necessary before the door could be unhooked. At first there was some delay in the service, but in a very short time the operators became as expert as they had formerly been careless, and the cause of the accidents was entirely removed.

"The delegation of responsibility to employees is a matter of great importance, especially where human safety is involved, and it can not be entirely removed; but it is entirely practicable to limit it to positions where it can be exercised without fear or favor.

"In the case of train operation, the modern signal systems are designed to place the element of responsibility upon the operator in the signal-tower, and experience has shown that this is all right. To permit disobedience to the signals to nullify the safety element in the whole system is both a crime and a blunder, and until the possibility of the disregard of the signal by the engineer is removed, no rules, however carefully devised, can be of avail. The passage of a block-signal by a train should be made mechanically and physically impossible, and in like manner should the approach of a train in the rear be mechanically limited to a determinate distance."

WHY DO INSECTS FLY TOWARD THE LIGHT?

THE fatal impulse of the moth to singe its wings in the candle-flame has been noted and duly employed by poet and moralist for many centuries. Yet apparently its cause is not yet fully known, for the numerous theories that have been proposed to account for it are inharmonious or even contradictory. Some of them are discussed briefly in *La Nature* (Paris), by Dr. L. Laloy, who says:

"Réaumur remarked in 1748 that it is the nocturnal moths, those that shun the daylight, that are attracted by artificial light. Romanes thinks that it is curiosity that drives birds against the lanterns of lighthouses and leads fishes to assemble near boats that carry torches. Forel shows that natural light is always more or less diffused, and that animals are not accustomed to see light concentrated in a point. They are deceived, and their small brains are not able to interpret so new a sight. Hence their repeated attempts to approach the flame. Domestic insects, like the house-fly, are accustomed to see artificial lights and so are not deceived by them.

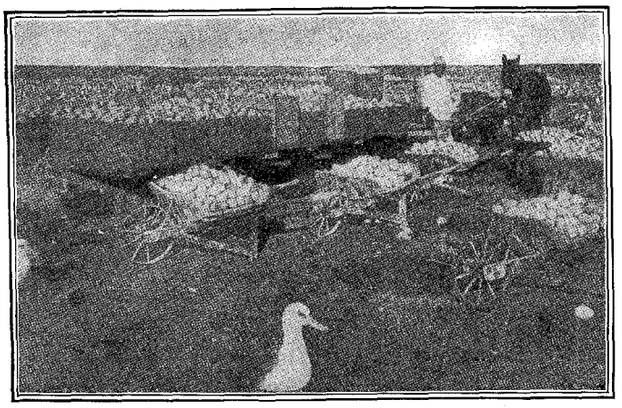
"Loeb has recently given a mechanical explanation. He ascribes the phenomenon to a phototropism analogous to that of plants. If a moth is struck laterally by a beam of light, this will put into action the muscles that direct the creature's head toward the source of the rays. When it has once been turned in the direction from which the radiation proceeds, the light will strike both sides of its body with equal intensity. It thus can not turn to right or left, and will continue toward the flame until the powerful heat again drives it away. This explanation is quite in the line of present scientific tendencies; it has an appearance of exactness that pleases some minds and it attempts to refer biological phenomena to mechanical causes. But, in the first place, there is nothing to prove this action of light on the muscles, and if it exists it does not appear why these creatures should not also fly toward the sun or the moon.

"Again, it is not true that insects fly straight toward the light, then away again, and so on indefinitely if they do not fall into the flame. In reality they approach obliquely, describe one or more circles about the luminous source, and then withdraw, if their wings have not been scorched by contact with the flame. Experiments with walking-insects like 'ladybirds' show the same irregularities of motion.

"In Kiesel's theory the compound eye of the insect is supposed to be much less sensitive than ours. It can, in fact, bear the direct light of the sun. But each of the simple component eyes receives only a very small part of this light. As for terrestrial objects, altho feebly illuminated, the insect distinguishes them because they present themselves usually with a visual angle greater than that of the sun (32'); each simple eye receives more light as the surface is larger. Thus, lack of intensity is made up by size of illuminated surface. The insect is thus not blinded by the sun, and yet it sees terrestrial objects. In the case of artificial light, this appears to the insect, when only a few decimeters away, with a visual angle much larger than that of the sun. It is dazzled, or, more exactly, it sees nothing else, while in daylight it sees not only the solar light but terrestrial objects. Likewise the birds that fly by night see only the light of the lighthouse and are invincibly attracted by it.

"It is remarked by Radl that every creature that wishes to move has its direction determined by some exterior force. Thus at every moment we direct ourselves according to our sensations, tactile, auditive, and visual. For creatures that fly or swim, optic orientation is much more necessary, as tactile impressions are wanting. In daylight their surroundings furnish a great number of illuminated surfaces by which they can guide themselves. But when only one source of light shines in the night the creature moves instinctively toward it and follows in its neighborhood more or less complicated

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



COLLECTING ALBATROSS EGGS.

ALBATROSSES ON LAYSAN ISLAND, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Courtesy of *The National Geographic Magazine* (Washington).

paths, according as it yields to the attraction of the light or tries to escape from it. This theory has the advantage of explaining why aerial or swimming creatures (insects, birds, and fish) are especially attracted by luminous sources.

"It must be noted that the attraction of light is felt only on creatures that are governed chiefly by instinct. Those in whom intelligence is highly developed may seek to approach a luminous source with a determinate aim, but they never feel that irresistible and quasimechanical attraction to which so many inferior vertebrates and insects succumb.

"Such are the different explanations that have been proposed of this frequently observed phenomenon. Some are psychologic; others make use of physical and mechanical considerations. It is probable that most of them have some degree of truth and that the problem will not be entirely solved except by a combination of these various elements."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A BIRD CITY.

A SMALL island of the Hawaiian group, where hosts of sea birds nest and breed, is described under this name by a writer in *The National Geographic Magazine*, who bases his account on a recent pamphlet issued by the Bureau of Fisheries, Washington. Says the writer:

"At the extreme end of the Hawaiian group there is a little island, about 3 miles long and 1½ miles wide, where one of the most remarkable sights in the world is to be seen. Hundreds of thousands of birds make it their breeding-place. The birds have divided the island into lots and squares, as the surveyor divides the city into lots, and each lot is reserved for a particular species of bird. Mr. Walter K. Fisher, of the Bureau of Fisheries, who in 1902 spent a week on this island (Laysan Island), has recently published the official story of his visit there. Perhaps the most interesting bird is the beautiful white-breasted albatross. The bird is friendly. 'It might perhaps be difficult to convey,' says Mr. Fisher, 'the pleasure I experienced when, standing in a group of albatrosses, one came up and peered into my face, and, finding my intentions good, proceeded to examine inquisitively the top of my tripod. Many of the young albatrosses would allow themselves to be stroked after a ludicrous show of displeasure, and would soon appear as if they had known us always.'

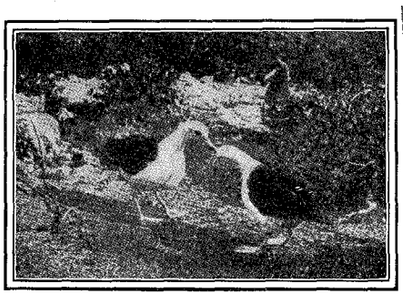
"The albatross is fond of dancing.

"'Two albatrosses approach each other, bowing profoundly and stepping rather heavily. They circle around each other, nodding solemnly all the time. Next they fence a little, crossing bills and whetting them together, pecking meanwhile, and dropping stiff little bows. Suddenly one lifts its closed wing and nibbles at the feathers underneath, or, if in a hurry, merely turns its head and tucks its bill under its wing. The other bird during this short performance assumes a statuesque pose and either looks mechanically from side to side or snaps its bill loudly a few times. Then the first bird bows once, and, pointing its head and beak straight upward, rises on its toes, puffs out its breast, and utters a prolonged nasal groan, the other bird snapping its bill loudly and rapidly at the same time.

"'Sometimes both birds raise their head in air, and either one or both utter the indescribable and ridiculous bovine groan. When they have finished, they begin bowing at each other again, almost always rapidly alternately, and presently repeat the performance, the birds reversing their rôle in the game or not. There is no hard-and-fast order to these antics, which the seamen of the *Albatross* rather aptly called a "cake-walk," but many variations occur.

"'Occasionally one will lightly pick up a twig or grass straw and present it to the other. This one does not accept the gift, however, but thereupon returns the compliment, when straws are promptly dropped, and all hands begin bowing and walking about as if their lives depended upon it. If one stands where albatrosses are reasonably abundant, he can see as many as twenty couples hard at work bowing and groaning on all sides and paying not the slightest attention to his presence.'

"In spite of this excellent use of all the space at their disposal, the birds which have chosen Laysan for their breeding home would not be able to find satisfactory places if they all arrived at the same time. They are, therefore, obliged to take turns, so that some species of sea birds leave the place as soon as their young are strong enough to fly, and while the former occupant is leaving, the new-comers already begin to arrive. Thus there is a constant coming and going, and it follows that breeding species are found at almost every season of the year—a fact which is remarkable even in the tropics, where the breeding-season is generally less regular than in our latitudes. In this way a most definite succession, which probably dates back thousands of years, takes place year after year in the arrival and departure of certain species."



FIRST STEPS IN FAVORITE DANCE AND "SONG" OF THE ALBATROSS.

FINALE OF DANCE—THE DUET.

Courtesy of *The National Geographic Magazine* (Washington).

A commercial company, we are told further, makes a good profit out of the phosphate deposits on Laysan Island. At one time this same company also made money out of the sale of albatross eggs, but this wanton practise has since been stopped.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

WHAT WILL BE DONE WITH ZAMBESI FALLS POWER?

THAT it is the intention of English capitalists to utilize electrically the power of the Zambesi Falls, in the same way that we have "harnessed" Niagara, is well known. What will be done with this power when it is obtained? The Falls at present are in a wilderness, and the energy obtained from them must be carried a great distance, unless establishments to utilize it can be attracted to its vicinity. An article on the subject in *L'Industrie Électrique* (Paris, October 10), is thus translated and abstracted in *The Electrical Review*:

"According to measurements made by English engineers, the flow of water of the Zambesi at this point is double that at Niagara, and it is estimated that the power represented is 25,000,000 horse-power—five times that of Niagara. However, during the dry season there is a considerable decrease in the flow of water. The nearest towns are Buluwayo, having 6,000 inhabitants (number of whites unknown), and Palapye, having about 20,000 inhabitants, of whom 200 are white. Salisbury and Gwelo are important points, but the number of inhabitants is not known. The first has 500, and the second 800 whites. Considering cities at a greater distance, the most important are Pretoria, with 15,000 inhabitants, and Johannesburg, with 220,000 inhabitants, 80,000 being whites. Kruegersdorf has 2,000 whites, and Victoria 25,000 inhabitants, 300 being white. There are several towns with from 6,000 to 1,000 inhabitants. Supposing, even, that power can be distributed to these points, they will consume but a comparatively small amount. It is thought that the most promising field for exploitation will be in the operation of gold mines, driving the stamps, pumps, and other machinery. The power at present used on the Rand for this purpose is about 45,000 horse-power, and when the mines there have been put into good shape this will be doubled. The district of next importance is Rhodesia, which is north of the Transvaal. To-day this district uses 12,000 horse-power, but this will be increased considerably as the country is settled and developed, and by the opening of new mines. There are also coal-mines to the north of the Transvaal, where power could be used to advantage. It is not thought that there will be any electro-chemical developments, since the station will be 2,560 kilometers (1,587 miles) from Cape Town, and it will be necessary to transport to and from the station all the material treated. If, however, the British South Africa Company continues the program of Cecil Rhodes, and transforms Rhodesia into an agricultural district, the Victoria power-house will find an important outlet. As is the case in all South Africa, Rhodesia is not irrigated naturally, and it will be necessary to introduce artificial irrigation, the Zambesi furnishing the force and the water. It is thought that there will be a great deal of difficulty in constructing high-tension lines in the neighborhood of the falls, on account of the enormous volumes of spray sent up there. This spray attains a height of 150 meters (500 feet), falling in the shape of a fine rain over the surrounding territory."

A FOSSIL EGG.

THE discovery of a fossil egg with its contents practically intact but converted into bitumen is described in *The American Journal of Science* (November). A writer in *The National Geographic Magazine* calls this discovery "one of the most interesting events in the world—a veritable romance of reality." He goes on to say:

"A prospector, examining the stones in the Gila River in Arizona, came upon a water-worn pebble 4 or 5 inches in diameter. He cracked off a fragment with his pick and discovered a fossil egg inside. The specimen fell into the hands of a gentleman in California who has now brought it to the attention of scientific experts. He has loaned it for examination to the California University, and the November number of *The American Journal of Science* contains photographs of it and a technical account of the result of the examination. The chief point of interest, from a scientific point of view, is the fact that the contents of the egg have been converted into a bituminous substance resembling asphalt, thus supporting the hypothesis that bitumen is derived from animal remains.

"The egg is quite large—as large as that of a duck or goose—and resembles most closely the egg of a cormorant. It is so perfectly preserved as to show that it must have been completely imbedded very shortly after it was laid in the substance that afterward consolidated into limestone. Thus we have a snapshot photograph of an event that happened hundreds of thousands of years ago. A bird of the size of a cormorant or goose laid this precious egg, which by some mischance tumbled into the water, or at all events into the soft ooze of which limestone is formed, with sufficient force to become completely embedded in the ooze and thus protected. For countless years this ooze continued to be formed on top, and at last the whole became consolidated into limestone. Then the limestone was lifted from its watery bed by volcanic or other action and became a portion of a mountain range. Then erosion began. Through the agencies of frost and rain, sunshine and cold, fragments of limestone were broken off, until at last the egg was reached, and the fragment containing it fell into one of the gullies that feed the Gila River. There, in flood-time, it was rolled over and over, amid a multitude of other stones, small and large, until all its angles were rubbed off and it became a water-worn pebble in a mountain stream, moving downward when the floods came in sufficient volume to stir it from its resting-place, and then a prospector, searching for gold or other mineral, found it and cracked it with his geologic pick, exposing one end of the egg.

"What a wonderful history! But still more wonderful is the thought of the thousands and thousands of years that must have elapsed between the day when the egg fell into the water and became embedded and the day when it next met the light, as a fossil, in the hands of a man."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"A NEW substitute for nickel, called 'Patrick metal,' is being placed upon the English market," says *The Scientific American*. "The feature of this metal is that it is silver-white right through, and retains its bright appearance permanently. The luster does not tarnish with use—in fact, it becomes brighter. It retains a high degree of polish, and will not rust even under the most unfavorable conditions, nor oxidize easily. It is malleable when cold and can be easily moldered or brazed."

ONE of those who do not believe that the newly imported Guatemalan ant, or "kelep," is destined to exterminate the boll-weevil is Prof. W. M. Wheeler. In a letter to *Science*, he says: "The kelep is a typical ponerine ant, with all the disadvantages of a fixed and archaic constitution in the presence of experiments that require for their successful execution a plastic and adaptable species. When the kelep has succeeded in becoming a thriving component of the Texan ant fauna there will be time enough to determine whether its strenuous and enterprising efforts can 'add even ten per cent. to the cotton crop'—we will not expect it to chase all the boll-weevils into the Gulf of Mexico."

"WITH the beginning of the rains in Cuba," says *Science*, abstracting a recent paper by E. A. Schwarz, "countless swarms of insects appear. At this time also a grass becomes common which catches multitudes of the insects in its flowering spikes. They are caught day and night, and in incredible numbers. The spiny involucre of the spikelets of the grass presents a bristling array to all comers. Wings of insects alighting or flying within reach are pierced and entangled by the minutely barbed spines and become inextricably matted. . . . There seems to be no possible advantage to the grass in its capture of insects. The grass is *Cenchrus echinatus*, a great pest in the rich soils along the edges of sugar-cane fields."

A PROCESS invented by an Englishman named Powell for treating timber with a solution of sugar is described in *Nature* (London), which says: "The result is that all kinds of wood are made tougher, heavier, and more lasting, while the softer varieties become more useful and more ornamental when worked. Besides this it is possible to put fresh and unseasoned timber through the process without delay, and after treatment the 'powellized' wood is ready for immediate use, as there is no danger of its shrinking or warping. The timber is placed in cages which are wheeled into a boiler, and after this has been closed a solution of beet sugar is pumped in, tho apparently an open tank can be utilized. The solution takes the place of the air in the timber, and is absorbed by the individual fibers, for microscopical examination fails to demonstrate the presence of sugar crystals between them."

THE suggestion advanced by Charles A. Parsons at the recent British Association meeting, that deep borings should be made into the earth's crust for the purposes of investigation of the earth's interior, and that a shaft such as this might be sunk to a depth of 12 miles, has already been noted in these columns. Says *The Scientific American*: "Another scientist has pointed out that the pressure of the rock at such a depth represents some 40 tons per square inch and would render the task impossible, owing to the inward viscous flow of the rock material. In reply the Hon. C. A. Parsons suggests an experiment to solve the problem. He points out that the crushing stress required to make hardened steel flow lies between 120 and 300 tons to the square inch, while for tough brass or cartridge metal the flow is at about 80 tons per square inch pressure. His experiment would be to take a column of granite or quartz rock and carefully fit it into a steel mold. A small hole would then be bored through its center, and a pressure of 100 tons per square inch then applied, to observe what shrinkage would result. Such a pressure as this would correspond to that encountered at a depth of 38 miles."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

RELIGIOUS WORLD.

JESUS CHRIST IN ART.*

A TIMELY volume, called "The Gospels in Art," and edited by Walter Shaw Sparrow, is devoted to the pictorial presentation of scenes in the life of Christ. The great masters of all periods have been drawn upon for material, and an introduction, written by Léonce Bénédite, Director of the Luxembourg, in Paris, gives a survey of the history of art in its relation to the life of Jesus Christ. The appeal which this subject makes to the artist is thus set forth:

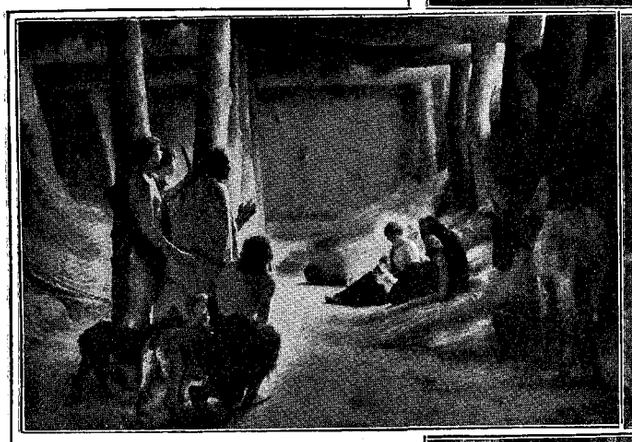
"One may say that the figure of Jesus, even when we do not consider it from the religious point of view, is the sublimest that the genius of art can depict. That of the Creator can not be defined; it defies the imagination of artists, so that even the greatest masters are unable to make of it anything save a conventional likeness, a likeness that goes on repeating itself without being ever renewed. On the other hand, no more heart-stirring countenance than that of Jesus can haunt the artist's mind; I do not mean a believer's merely, but even the mind of one whose soul has not been touched by the Christian faith. It realizes the divine type above all, this physiognomy of Jesus; and at the same time it realizes as well the nobler characteristics of humanity, for he who has been called the Son of Man was born of a woman. Moreover, if you compare this association of the human and the divine with that on which was based the conception of heathen theogony, you will see the world of difference which separates the one from the other."

The type of the Christ-countenance during the Byzantine period, when "dogmatic tyranny pressed heavily upon the whole of Christendom," was one "noteworthy for a rigid majesty, that had in it something wild or fierce, something *farouche*." But with the dawn of humanism, "the piety of the multitude and of those who are called upon to give expression to their feelings, spends itself by an act of special worship on the presence of the child Jesus and his mother." Thenceforward from Cimabue to Raphael, "the countenance of the divine baby lightens little by little with a smile and kindles successively with feelings that grow more and more conscious of humanity." The writer continues:

"Nothing is more touching, as nothing is more captivating, than this worship which the early Tuscans and people of Sienna addressed to the *bambino*, and more especially to his mother. On this peerless type of womanhood, shining in all the splendor of youthful modesty, gentleness, and purity, they lavished a feeling of adoration, mystical and emotional, that found its aptest expression in celestial pictures painted with a brush steeped in love. The story of the Virgin, in its varied episodes, became their darling theme, and there is one, the 'Annunciation' among others, on which the most modest as well as the most illustrious have expended the most ingenious tenderness and the most refined penetration. Even at Venice itself, after those first attempts, austere and harsh, which look as if they had been confined in the strait-waistcoat of the German manner, is it not yet at Venice that art creates the most suave types of languishing Madonnas—of Madonnas with short, neat nose, with lips plump and loving, with large eyes ineffably gentle—of Madonnas who hug, in the warm caress of their maternal arms, the curly little *bambino* with the dreamy eyes? With what golden streams of amber light, with what deep and passionate harmonies, with what strains of adoration, does not Bellini enwrap these unforgettable creations!"

After the general upheaval occasioned by the French Revolution and the continental wars, says M. Bénédite, came an outburst of religious sentiment, unexpected because its presages were hidden. In art a renewed interest in medievalism

MARY AND THE CHILD JESUS
(P. A. J. Dagnan-Bouveret).



THE ARRIVAL OF THE SHEPHERDS
(H. Lerolle).

THE ANNUNCIATION OF THE BIRTH OF JESUS
(Alfred Bramtot).

THE ANNUNCIATION OF THE BIRTH OF JESUS
(Sir Edward Burne-Jones).

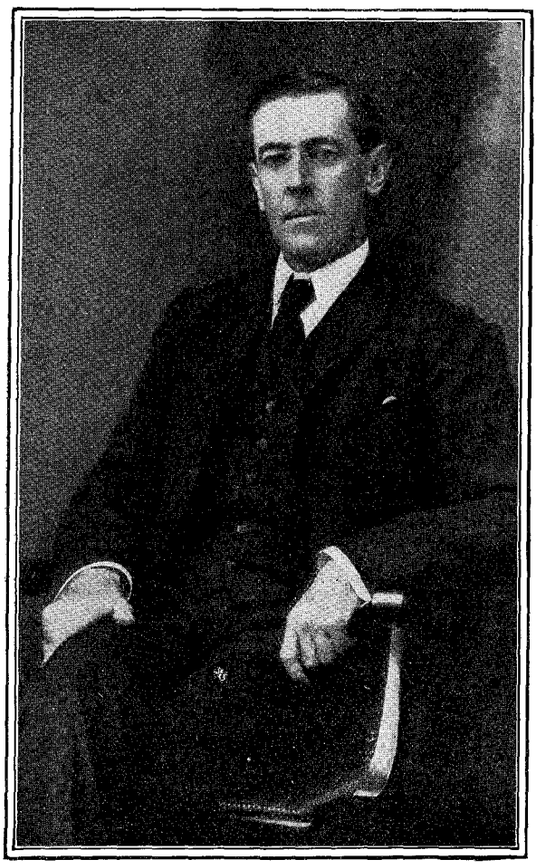
*Illustrations from copyright pictures used in "The Gospels in Art." By permission of Siegel Cooper Company, New York.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

took the form of successive movements known as the "Nazarene" and the "Primitive," leading, finally, to the "Preraphaelite" and "Idealist" schools of the nineteenth century. To quote again:

"As to the ideal conception of the figure and the life of Jesus Christ, the most original, perhaps, comes to us from England with the early Preraphaelites, Ford Madox Brown, whose picture of 'Christ Washing St. Peter's Feet,' in the Tate Gallery, with its close realism, with the penetrating brightness that lightens up the scene, and with the distinction and the dignity of the figure of our Lord, is one of the most seductive and comprehensive specimens of this sort of composition; Sir John Everett Millais, whose simplicity is somewhat affected; Rossetti, ardent and impassioned by reversion to his southern and Catholic ancestry; Burne-Jones, of a delicately legendary turn of mind in his 'Annunciations' and 'Nativities'; and more especially Holman Hunt, with his scenes from the life of Christ and his Gospel parables, all handled with the memory of the landscapes he had traversed set in his mind's eye, and in a light so intense that it seems supernatural. And is it not supernatural, after all, this exceeding brightness emanating from the face of the heavenly king crowned with thorns, who, in the starlit night, lantern in hand, comes knocking at that little mysterious door half-hidden in a mass of convolvulus, briar, and meadow-sweet? In France those who are rightly called the Idealists, Puvis de Chavannes, Gustave Moreau, and others, take an interest more especially in translating the parables or in choosing for their subjects scenes from the life of Christ's forerunner, St. John the Baptist, in the midst of the typically Oriental surroundings, wild and voluptuous, in which are placed the unforgettable figures of Herodias and Salome. At the end of the century, however, a singular symbolical evolution must be mentioned, as it has a marked bearing on art in its relation to the times and the influence which the thoughts and prepossessions of the day had upon it.

"Now Millet, living constantly in communion with the Old and New Testaments, had grasped the full simplicity and grandeur of the most commonplace events in a peasant's life; and one day he conceived the idea of resetting the scenes from the life of Christ amid contemporary surroundings, without, however, robbing these of their character of poetic generality. Later on he was followed in this attempt by J. C. Cazin. In those days, in France, we were under the new and lively influence of the Russian literature, with its evangelical and humanitarian Neo-Christianity and its doctrines of social equality; and the outcome of this was a Christian ideal more at one with the word of Christ. Now, Cazin leaning on Millet and on the great memory of Rembrandt, found at last the long-desired artistic formula. His favorite book being the Old Testament and the Gospels, he infused new life into the stories of Hagar and Judith by turning to intelligent and emotional account the reality of the life about him, with its accompanying and expressive local color. Thus delving he discovered a sort of artistic vein of idealism, at once poetic and realistic, religious and popular, which was worked for a while and on occasion with a fair measure of success. It was to this impulse, albeit with a technical education formed in a different sphere, that we owe the work of such artists as M. Dagnan-Bouveret and M. Burnand, who are still counted among the authorized representatives of religious painting in France. But the continuation of the attempt made by Cazin was made doubly sure by the German painter, Fritz von Uhde, who treated sundry episodes of Christ's life ('The Nativity,' 'Suffer the little children to come unto me') with genuine emotion and an intelligent assimilation of the surroundings amid which he lived. By and by, however, this formula degenerated under the stream of new ideas of an ultra-northern origin. Up till then Jesus had preserved his traditional appearance of a beautiful Semitic type with auburn hair. Then, still regarded as the protector of the humble and the suffering and the little ones, as the bearer of good news of brotherly love, the Son of Man, casting aside his seamless white garments, borrowed the dress and facial characteristics of the vulgar classes of to-day."



WOODROW WILSON, LL.D.,
President of Princeton University.

HOW TO GET YOUNG PEOPLE INTO THE CHURCH.

PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON, of Princeton University, in the course of two papers on "The Young People and the Church" which appeared in recent numbers of *The Sunday-School Times* (Philadelphia) and are now reprinted in pamphlet form, urges the prime importance of sincerity on the part of those who would give religious instruction to the young. He believes that "religion is communicable, aside from the sacred operations of the Holy Spirit, only by example." Hence "no amount of didactic teaching in a home whose life is not Christian will ever get into the consciousness and life of the children." Writing further of the influence of adults upon the children of a household, he says:

"If you wish your children to be Christians, you must really take the trouble to be Christians yourselves. Those are the only terms upon which the home will work the gracious miracle.

"And you can not shift this thing by sending your children to Sunday-school. You may remedy many things, but you can not shift this responsibility. If the children do not get this into their blood atmospherically, they are not going to get it into their blood at all until, it may be, they come to a period of life where the influences of Christian lives outside of the home may profoundly affect them and govern their consciences. We must realize that the first and most intimate and most important organization for the indoctrinating of the next generation is the home, is the family. This is the key to the whole situation. That is the reason that you must get hold of the whole family when you get hold of the children in your Sunday-school work; that your work will not be half done when you merely get the children there, and it may be, their mothers. You must include the fathers, and get your grip upon the home organization in such wise that the children will have the atmospheric pressure of Christianity the week through."

President Wilson next proceeds to formulate what he thinks should be the "inevitable philosophy" of the Christian church in its relation to young people:

"There are only a certain number of things that impress young persons, only a certain number that impress old ones, or, for that matter, that impress anybody. The things that impress the young person and the old are convictions and earnestness in action that looks like business, and a certain dignity and simplicity that go along with being in earnest. You will notice that when a man is going about his business he does not study his gestures, he does not consider his poses, he does not think how he looks when he is sitting at his desk in his chair. There is a directness and simplicity

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

of approach in the thing which shows an utter lack of self-consciousness. He is not thinking about the machinery by which he is acting; he is after the thing.

"When we say, therefore, that the way to get young people to the church is to make the church interesting, I am afraid we too often mean that the way to do is to make it entertaining. Did you ever know the theater to be a successful means of governing conduct? Did you ever know the most excellent concert, or series of concerts, to be the means of revolutionizing a life? Did you ever know any amount of entertainment to go farther than hold for the hour that it lasted? If you mean to draw young people by entertainment, you have only one excuse for it, and that is to follow up the entertainment with something that is not entertaining, but which grips the heart like the touch of a hand. I dare say that there is some excuse for alluring persons to a place where good will be done them, but I think it would be a good deal franker not to allure them. I think it would be a great deal better simply to let them understand that that is the place where life is dispensed, and that if they want life they must come to that place.

"If they believe that you believe what you say, they will come. If they have the least suspicion that you do not believe it, if they have the least suspicion that you are simply playing a game of social organization, if they have the notion that you are simply organizing a very useful instrumentality of society for moralizing the community, but that you don't after all believe that life itself lies in the doctrine and preaching of that place and nowhere else, you can not keep hold of them very long. The only thing that governs any of us is authority. And the reason that it is harder to govern us when we are grown up than when we are young is that we question the authority, and you have to convince our minds of the reasonableness of the authority. But the young mind yields to the authority that believes in itself. That is the reason that consistency of conduct is indispensable to the maintenance of authority. You can not make the young person do what you do not do yourself. You can not make him believe what you do not believe yourself."

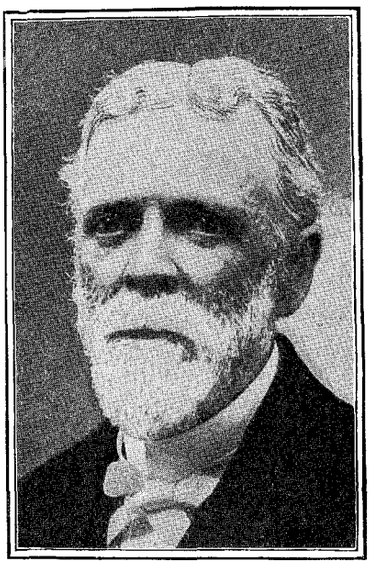
Too much effort, continues President Wilson, is made to get children to believe for fear of the consequences of unbelief. "I don't believe any one was ever drawn into heaven for fear he would go to hell," he declares; "because, if I understand the Scriptures in the least, they speak a gospel of love." He says, in concluding:

"Can you name me any motive in the world that ever led a man to love another life more than his own except the motive of love? And yet what we are working for in the young people, as in the old, is to show them the perfect image of a Man who will draw all the best powers of their nature to himself, and make them love him so that they will love him more than they love themselves, and loving him so, will love their fellow men more than they love themselves. Everything heroic, everything that looks toward salvation is due to this power of elevation. It is a noteworthy thing that we reserve the beautiful adjective 'noble' for the men who think less of themselves than of some cause or of some person whom they serve. We elevate to the only nobility we have, the nobility of moral greatness, only those men who are governed by love.

"You can not create love by entertainment, but you can make love by the perfect exhibition of Christ-like qualities, and, with the assistance of the Holy Spirit, by the withdrawal of the veil which for most men hangs before the face of our Lord and Savior. Our whole object, it seems to me, in church work is simply this: to enable all to see him, to realize him, and if we devote ourselves to that purpose with singleness of heart and without thought of ourselves, we shall suddenly find the seats filling, because where there is fire thither men will carry their lamps to be lighted. Where there is power, men will go to partake of it. Every human soul instinctively feels that the only power he desires, the only power that can relieve him from the tedium of the day's work, the only thing which can put a glow upon the routine of the day's task, the only thing that can take him back to the golden age when everything had a touch of magic about it, when everything was greater than the fact, when everything had lurking behind it some mysterious power, when there was in everything a vision and a perfect image—is this thing which he sees enthroned upon the shining countenances of those who really believe in the life and saving grace of their Lord and Master."

A NEW REPUDIATION OF THE WESTMINSTER CONFESSION.

FOLLOWING closely upon the announcement that Union Theological Seminary has decided to abolish the requirement that candidates for the faculty and board of directors declare their belief in the Westminster Confession comes the news of even more radical action on the part of the Presbytery of Nassau, Long Island, in the case of the Rev. Dr. Samuel T. Carter. Dr. Carter, as will be recalled (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, November 12), recently addressed a letter to the Presbytery frankly stating his inability to accept certain fundamental doctrines of the Westminster Confession, such as the "fall of man" and the "blood atonement," and asking his ecclesiastical colleagues to determine whether he ought to remain within the Presbyterian Church or to go out from it. A committee appointed to confer with Dr. Carter made a unanimous report at the latest meeting of the Presbytery, held in Jamaica, Long Island, moving to "request our brother to continue his honored connection with the Presbyterian communion"; and this report was unanimously accepted by the Presbytery.



THE REV. DR. SAMUEL T. CARTER,
Who has been indorsed by the Presbytery of Nassau, Long Island, in spite of his formal renunciation of the Westminster Confession.

Speaking in his own defense, Dr. Carter said (as reported in the New York *Sun*):

"I should like much, if Calvin were living to-day, to hear his emendations upon his institutions. I think he might make the general remark: 'Burn them; let us write another.' If Calvin were living to-day he would be chairman of the revision committee. He would bring down his fist upon this system of ours, and there would be nothing left of it but splinters.

"I had all these years borne the heavy burden of this creed and its system. It grew heavier every year. I felt that I must in the most open and earnest way declare my rejection of it. I gave up my pastoral work that I might not involve my congregation in the responsibility of this declaration, and planned this work of rejection to be the closing work of my life.

"I have been filled with amazement at the condemnation that has come upon me from certain quarters for sending my letter to the Presbytery. This condemnation appears to me like moral obliquity. Is it not a chief duty of every man, and especially of every minister, to be entirely frank and candid in his teachings, and, if he has serious doubts or if he diverges from the system taught in the church, is it not an imperative duty to consult his brethren and put himself in their hands as I have done?

"I challenge absolutely the complaint that has been made against me. I am ready to take the suffrages of all true men upon that point, and especially of honorable laymen. I seem to myself to have done a service to my church. I have gone into the darkest room of the Presbyterian domicile, and into the darkest closet of that room, and the darkest corner of the closet, and opened the secret drawer, and thrown off the wrappings, and brought out into God's beautiful sunlight the system that is adopted—and not believed—and said: 'See your system!' The conservatives at such a time have a sort of fit, and cry tremblingly: 'Hush! Hush! Take it back and go away! Do go away yourself!'

"I am willing to receive all the severe judgment and ostracism that may come from many quarters and to stand out again in the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

open sunshine, and, holding this thing up, say: 'In God's and in Christ's name, it is not true!' . . . There is no such world as the world of the Confession. There is no such eternity as the eternity of the Confession. It is all rash, exaggerated, and bitterly untrue.

"There is something deeply pathetic in the sad, patient look of the common people, the plain people, who fear that these dreadful things may be true because their leaders have never said that they were false. If no one else is ready to say it, I say it. The hard, cold, severe God of the Confession, with the love left out, is not our God.

"There is no such God as the God of the Westminster Confession. This world, so full of flowers and sunshine and the laughter of children, is not a cursed, lost world, and the 'endless torment' of the Confession is not God's, nor Christ's, nor the Bible's idea of a future punishment."

A writer in the New York *Herald* characterizes the action of the Nassau Presbytery, in indorsing Dr. Carter, as "one of the boldest coups known in the history of the church." He states further:

"A few years ago it would have resulted in the expulsion not only of the Rev. Dr. Carter, but of the entire Presbytery. The only precedent in this country was in 1832, when several Presbyteries in Pennsylvania were dismissed for indorsing the Rev. Albert Barnes. A few ultra conservatives still believe it is among the possibilities that the Presbytery of Nassau could be placed on trial before the synod of the State of New York on the charge of heresy, and if found guilty be cut off from communion with the Presbyterian Church. So strong, however, is the liberal party that it is not likely such a thing could happen."

The New York *Evening Post* comments:

"It is a pity that there can not be more such plain speaking and fair dealing. Tacit understandings and secret 'mental reservations' have long been tolerated in creed subscription. But they lead to all manner of ambiguities and intolerable situations. Trustees of theological seminaries have been willing privately to assure professors that they were not expected to take the creed literally, and in all its parts. Similarly, the tender consciences of young candidates for the ministry have been soothed by convenient phrases about 'substance of doctrine,' and so on. But that way moral peril lies. It is better to have the thing out in public, as Dr. Carter has chosen to do. . . .

"Theologians seldom reflect, we fear, how caviare to the general are all their subtle distinctions and nice points of doctrine. Kinglake was not so far wide of the truth, in satirizing popular ignorance of burning questions of theology, when he said that some thought the *filioque* controversy had to do with 'a clergyman's baby.' Happily, it is the essentials of character and the spirit of humanity which impress the Christian commonalty to-day, more than old and forgotten articles, once thought to be of a standing or falling church."

The Cumberland Presbyterian (Nashville, Tenn.) avows its sympathy with the position of Dr. Carter. It comments, in part:

"Say what we please about these views, it is evident to every thinking man that the spirit of our times protests against confinement within the narrow limits of a cut-and-dried theology. In the realm of theology, as everywhere else, growth means change. It is still folly to try to keep new wine in old bottles, and this is the folly of which they are guilty who insist that men must always be content with confessional statements which at best are but feeble attempts to express in few words a purely human formulation of revealed truth."

More conservative Presbyterian papers, however, such as the Philadelphia *Presbyterian* and *The Herald and Presbyter* (Cincinnati), express themselves in terms of emphatic disapproval. The former paper regards the present trend as "most startling and alarming"; and the latter says:

"The spirit of the times does not protest against creeds, at least in our church, and even if it did the 'spirit of the times' is not our guide. We 'believe in the Confession of Faith as containing the system of doctrine taught in the Scriptures.' That belief is not putting the new wine of the Gospel into the old bottles of the Confession, for the Gospel is older than the Confession. Moreover, the Confession makes the Scriptures the supreme authority. Growth does not mean change in the truth of God."

THE POPE AND THE POPULAR USE OF THE BIBLE.

THE standing charge that the authorities of the Church of Rome are on principle opposed to the popular use of the Scriptures has lost some of its validity, in view of recent events. The Vatican seems to have inaugurated a new policy in this direction, and has shown special favor to the popular translations of the Gospels that have appeared in Italy during the past few months. Protestant journals acknowledge the significance of this fact, and a late issue of the German *Nachrichten über die Ausbreitung des Evangeliums in Italie* (Reports of the Spread of the Gospel in Italy) furnishes the following interesting information:

Excellent translations and explanations of the gospels in the Italian language are being printed nowadays by the authority of the St. Jerome Association. It has recently become known that the translator of these works was Professor Cleventi and the commentator Father Genochi. Soon after the present Pope had entered upon his office these two scholars were received at the Vatican. They fell upon their knees; but when the Pope entered he at once bade them arise and permitted them to kiss his hand. When requested to bestow his blessing on the new work and the spread of the gospel, the Pope answered:

"Gladly do I give my blessing, and that with both hands and with a full heart, for I do not doubt that this work will produce the richest fruit and is already blessed by God. The more we read the gospel, the stronger our faith becomes. The gospels are writings that are valuable for everybody and under all circumstances. I have lived among the common people and know what they want and what pleases them. Tell them the simplest Bible stories and you will have attentive listeners and effect blessed results. Your purpose is to spread the gospels. You are doing a noble work. Some people think that the peasants, with their plain, every-day way of thinking, would not profit by the reading of the Scriptures. This is incorrect. The average peasant is a shrewder thinker than we may suspect and knows how to draw the correct lessons from the Scriptures, often even better than many of the preachers. But it is not only the common people and the lower classes who will profit by the reading of the Scriptures. No matter how many prayer-books and books of devotion there may be for the priests, none is better than the gospels. This is an unsurpassed book of devotion, the true bread of life. I grant an especial apostolic blessing upon all those who preach the gospel, who hear and read it, whether on a Sunday or a week-day. I bestow my blessing on all the members of the St. Jerome Society and all who cooperate in the sacred work of spreading the gospel."

The *Reformation*, one of the most pronounced Protestant journals of Germany, comments on this utterance as follows:

"No Roman ecclesiastic has ever before spoken such words. If we consider the pious and evangelical notes that have been added to this popular edition of the Bible, we must recognize the fact that a new influence is at work in the Roman Catholic Church. Not a few priests in Italy seriously doubt the wisdom of the new policy in spreading the Scriptures among the common people. They refrain from participating in the papal blessing that has been pronounced on the venture, and, in consequence, there are many thousand copies of these cheap gospel editions left unsold. But fully 250,000 have been sold. A new era has been inaugurated since the day when a Protestant missionary reported that he had examined the book-stores in fifty Italian cities and had found only one copy of the Bible complete—and that in 10-folio volumes—and one copy of the four gospels."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

CHARLES H. SPURGEON'S London publisher has just issued his 2,900th sermon. All these 2,900 sermons are in stock and in constant demand.

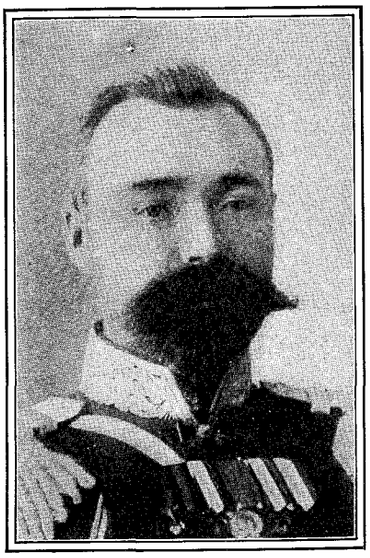
IN THE LITERARY DIGEST, November 26, appeared extracts from an article from the *Christliche Welt*, written by Professor Traub, and entitled "War Jesus der este Scientist?" Professor Traub speaks of Christian Scientists of Germany as having headquarters at Hanover and publishing there "their official journal, *Monatshefte der Christliche-wissenshaftlichen oder metaphysischen Heilmethode*." Richard P. Verrall, chairman of the Christian Science Publication committee of New York State, writes us saying that there is no "official" Christian Science monthly published in Hanover, nor is that city regarded as headquarters for the movement in Germany. Mr. Verrall denies that (as Professor Traub maintains) Christian Science healing has anything to do with mental suggestion or disagrees with Christ's methods of healing.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FOREIGN COMMENT.

GENERAL NOGI AT THE BREACHING OF THE ESCARPS.

GENERAL NOGI, with his army of some eighty thousand men, is apparently held at bay before Port Arthur by the difficulty of breaching the escarps of those great forts which constitute Stoessel's now immortalized last line of defense. So far, French and English military experts incline to agree. The situation seemingly vindicates the judgment of the Paris *Figaro* and *Gaulois* in maintaining all along that the fortress would never be carried by a general assault. "Port Arthur will probably fall piecemeal," concedes the military expert of the Manchester *Guardian*, "and it will fall by a gradual process of exhaustion." The long delay does not at all disconcert the military experts of London dailies, who present a very clear picture of the situation as they now conceive it.

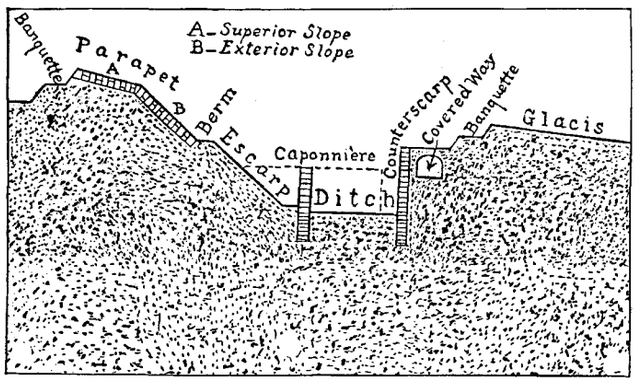


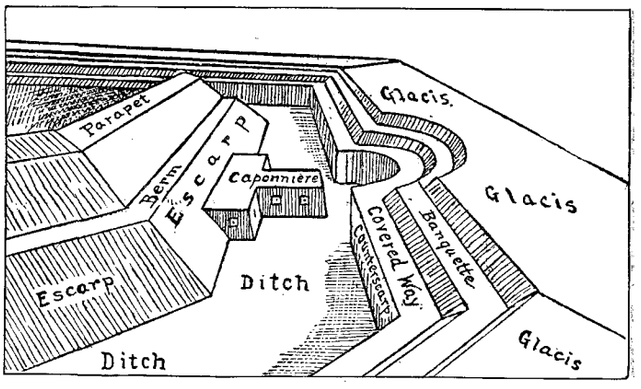
MAJOR-GENERAL KONDRACHENKO,
Said to be on Stoessel's staff at Port Arthur.

The spectator who stationed himself immediately in front of that frowning, shapeless work referred to in despatches as Antzshan would find at his feet a long, smooth approach to a ditch. The approach is called the glacis. The ditch, it is agreed by the English experts just now, can not be surmounted by any means at the disposal of General Nogi. His only resource is sap-work—trenches sunk in the ground. The ditch at the base of every main fort is stated by an expert in the London *Times* to be protected by kaponiers or projecting turrets of masonry. "These kaponiers," says the military expert of the London *Mail*, "mount machine-guns and heavier weapons, and are so constructed as to sweep the ditch with their fire, while it is impossible to penetrate into them. . . . Their capture or destruction is, therefore, a necessary preliminary to any assault on the forts." Each of these ditches has cost thousands of Japanese lives, altho, on the other hand, the ditches have in perhaps three cases sustained partial damage. This statement does not refer to the ditches of "subsidiary" forts, which are, to Nogi, much simpler problems.

COLONEL ZARINTSHKOVSKY,
An artillery officer, understood to be one of Stoessel's right-hand men.

The outer wall of the ditch referred to is called the counterscarp. Hence the spectator who fell over the edge of the glacis would roll over one or two step-like formations down the counterscarp and into the ditch, there to be "wiped out," remarks the London *Standard*, by a "terribly destructive fire" from a kaponier (or caponnière). If, however, the spectator were not fired upon at all, and were not impaled upon "wire entanglements" as are Nogi's troops in like circumstances, but rose to his feet and gazed from the bottom of the ditch to the parapet in front of him, he would be looking up the escarp. General Nogi has now to breach





"Our sketch illustrates the terms which have been frequently mentioned in despatches describing attacks on the Port Arthur forts," says the accurate Manchester *Guardian*, from which we copy. "The approach to the defenses shown above is conducted by parallels, that is, by lines of trenches parallel with the defenses to be attacked, and advanced closer and closer by means of 'zigzag' trenches, the batteries advancing at the same time. The following is an explanation of the various terms:

"Glacis: The sloping descent toward the open country from the top of the ditch, cleared of any obstacles which might obstruct the fire of the defenders.

"Banquette: A step on which the defenders stand to fire over any parapet in front of them. Thus a banquette is shown a few feet below the level of the actual crest of the glacis. The defenders, standing on this, fire down the slope of the glacis. Another banquette is within the fort proper, a few feet below the parapet which rests on the escarp.

"Counterscarp: The face of the ditch nearest to the besiegers. There is thus a slight fall from the actual crest of the glacis to the banquette, and a further slight descent from the banquette to the top of the counterscarp.

"Covered Way: A passage in the counterscarp, running round the ditch. In this the defenders gather for a sortie, under protection from the besiegers' fire. It contains places of entrance and exit toward the inner works of the fort and the outside.

"The Ditch: Generally from 15 to 20 feet in depth and about 40 yards or more in breadth. The measurements, however, depend on the size of the other works.

"Caponnière: A covered work emerging out of the escarp and placed across the ditch. It contains guns, loopholes for musketry, etc., and exposes an enemy descending into and crossing the ditch to a fierce cross-fire. Hence the necessity to destroy the caponnière before the ditch is crossed.

"Escarp: The side of the ditch nearest to the inner fort.

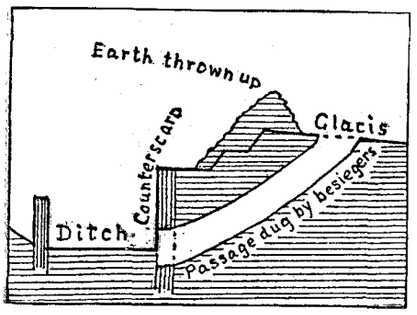
"Berm: A step left between the escarp proper and the parapet. The parapet being of great weight, and pressing on the earth beneath (the escarp) tends to push it outward into the ditch. The berm is a device to relieve the pressure.

"Parapet: The rampart of the fort proper, sloping downward to the berm. Standing on the banquette, on the inner side of the parapet, the defenders have a clear field of fire over the escarp, trench, counterscarp, and glacis."

MILITARY ARCHITECTURE OF STOESSEL'S LAST LINE.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the escarp of each main fort in the last line of defense before he can be said to have captured the place, according to the English experts. Even then, say the French experts, Stoessel can retire to an "inner line," but this the London *Times* pronounces impossible. The military expert of that daily denies the existence of any inner line beyond the escarps of the main forts. General Nogi's task of breaching these escarps is thus described by our expert:



THE DESCENT INTO THE DITCH.

"It is necessary to break down the escarp wall so that up its ruins a passage is formed into the interior of the work. The usual procedure is to bring guns up into a breaching battery on the glacis whose fire from behind a high protecting parapet can be directed on the escarp wall. Then the masonry comes tumbling down, and the earth behind it likewise falling forms a ramp or slope up which the storming party can pass on foot. But at the great forts at Port Arthur there is yet another difficulty to be overcome. The escarps and counterscarps instead of being of earth, riveted or held up by masonry, are cut 40 feet to 50 feet vertically down into the solid limestone. In fact, the whole ditch is a deep and broad channel in the rock from which the contents have been removed by blasting. To batter down its walls of rock is no easy matter, while its great depth effectually prevents descent into it by ladders. Nor can it be bridged over without the help of piers or cantilevers. From what we hear, the Japanese have not as yet got their guns up on the glacis of the great forts. Therefore they can only have trusted to the indirect or curved fire of their 11-inch howitzers to breach their escarps. This method is possible. But it is hard to know when the breach is practicable for assault. If the fortress is on the flat, the fact may be ascertained by telescopes from neighboring hills or artificial constructions. But at Port Arthur this is quite impossible. Only from a balloon could a glimpse of the distant escarps be obtained."

It does not seem possible for Nogi to breach the escarps of the great forts in the main line, says this authority, unless the forts themselves are first starved out or run short of ammunition. If, however, one or more of the great forts should fall, Stoessel could still take refuge in the fortifications of Liao-ti-shan and there hold out for "a few more days," according to the expert of the London *Standard*, altho the expert of the London *Mail* would give Stoessel another month. The expert of *The Standard* deems Nogi's prospects good:

"The indirect fire with which the 11-inch howitzers have for many weeks assailed the Russian war-ships and the magazines of the dockyard has, thanks to balloon observations, been so effective that but little room was left for improvement; and as regards the forts, there are many instances of sieges, notably the well-known one of Ladysmith, in which the mounting of heavy guns by the besiegers on hills commanding the defenses has failed altogether to secure any substantial results. The final stroke of the siege may, therefore, rather be looked for on the northwest side of the fortress, which has from the first been the main objective of the attack. The Russian tenure of the great works of the Sung-chu-shan, Ehr-lung, and Ki-kwan groups is very precarious now that their counterscarps have been blown down by mines into the ditches, the flank defenses of the ditches destroyed, and the escarps themselves menaced, if not already crowned, by sapping. The fall of these works will mark, it may be reasonably held, the bursting open of the true gate of the fortress, and would render the sea defenses, which guard the harbor, no longer tenable. The Russian garrison would then have to choose between surrender or retirement to Liao-ti-shan Hill, where at a useless sacrifice of life they might conceivably hold out for a few more days. The defense of Port Arthur has been a most gallant one, and will add for all time to the great reputation for courage and endurance which the Russian army has so long held; but the commander will hardly be justified if he throws away the lives of the remnant of his force when no good purpose can be served."

CAPTAIN KLADO,

An officer of Rozhdestvensky's staff, who insists that Japanese torpedo boats were off Dogger Bank.

THE COMING RADICAL UPHEAVAL IN THE UNITED STATES.

EFFECTIVELY as Mr. Roosevelt may have captured the imagination of the American people, as one New York daily expresses it, Mr. Bryan may be said, in a sense, to have captured the imagination of the English people more thoroughly still. Those Englishmen who pay much attention to London dailies, weeklies, and monthlies might well be excused for inferring that William Jennings Bryan is, in some respects, one of the greatest of living Americans. He is "the only man of genius who has appeared in American politics for many years," asserts *The Saturday Review* (London), and it does not doubt that he is "reserving himself for greater issues" than were thrashed out in the recent Presidential campaign. These impressions are shared by perhaps a majority of those European organs which pay much attention to our politics. The "greater issues" to which the London weekly refers are set forth with some definiteness by Mr. Sydney Brooks in *The Westminster Gazette* (London):

"Conservatism has been tried and has abjectly failed. They [the Democrats] will return fundamentally to where they were in 1896. They will pass again under the domination, if not of Mr. Bryan, of Bryanism. They will endeavor to attract to themselves the extremists who, whether as Populists or Socialists, now fight under independent banners. They will make a special bid for the labor vote. They will seek, in short, to rally in one vast and earnest organization all those elements of social unrest, all that menacing sense of social injustice, which the plutocracy has called into violent being.

"Will they succeed? In the long run I can hardly doubt that they will; and even within the next few years, even before the Presidential election of 1908, I shall expect to see the Democratic party deeply committed to a program of advanced radicalism. Two conditions, however, are essential if, besides adopting such a policy, they are to win for it the support of the American people. First, they must accept the currency system as it is; secondly, they must accept imperialism. When that is done, as done it will be, there will remain to them all that in 1896 gave Bryanism its desperate strength. We wholly mistake the essence of Bryanism if we think of it as centered on the currency issue. It was a social infinitely more than an economic movement. It was a movement of popular discontent groping blindly for a cure to admitted evils without understanding their why and wherefore—a sort of multiplied chartist agitation battling for the moment under an economic standard. As such it not only endures but, as it seems to me, must gather to itself in the future an ever-growing intensity. For what are the conditions and tendencies to be observed in the United States of to-day? Outwardly, a Government of the people, by the people, for the people; inwardly, a Government of the people, by the machines, for the trusts. We see a country completely and securely held in the grip of organized wealth. We see its municipal, state, and very largely its national administration dominated by an alliance between plutocracy and conscienceless

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

political leadership. We see legislatures debauched by, and legislation shaped to meet the wishes of, the great corporations. We see how firm and often how relentless is the hold of the millionaire and the boss over the every-day conditions of American life. We see, too, a country where capital has reached an unprecedented height of power and control; where the black list and 'government by injunction' flourish as the Kaiser, if he dared, would have them flourish in Germany; where labor troubles develop almost automatically into wars that are as ruthless and inhuman as a Carlist invasion—a country, moreover, that in all that concerns the rights and status of labor is where we were forty or fifty years ago."

With this may be compared what is said by Mr. A. Maurice Low in *The Monthly Review* (London):

"The radical cares very little, practically nothing at all, whether there is a high or low tariff, because the tariff, like the money question, is too abstract, too complicated, too scientific for him to comprehend, and a schedule never yet aroused the faintest emotion in the bosom of any man. The concentration of enormous wealth in the hands of a few individuals, the vast power that wealth gives them, the knowledge that they use that power still further to increase their wealth, and with the increase of wealth comes still further increase in power—a never-ending process, an anabolism that works with automatic regularity; the knowledge that these men of great wealth influence and shape legislation, practically that no legislation may be enacted without their sanction; the existence of what for the sake of convenience has been denominated the trusts, another machine used by the men of wealth to increase their wealth—these are the things that arouse the passions and emotions of the radicals. . . . . .

"Bryanism is dead in the same sense that the raising of the standard of free silver is no longer a signal to war; but Bryanism, which is a synonym for radicalism, is a living dynamic force that *may* rend society and *must* shatter parties. In a government of parties there can be no place for two parties that offer a choice merely of names and not of principles, for then principles disappear and parties cease to exist. Great as the United States is, it is not great enough to support two great conservative parties.

"It was Carlyle, fifty years ago, who wrote:

"'America, too, will have to strain its energies in quite another fashion than this; to crack its sinews and all but break its heart, as the rest of us have had to do, in thousandfold wrestle with the pythons and mud demons, before it can become a habitation for the gods. America's battle is yet to fight; and we, sorrowful, tho nothing doubting, will wish her strength for it. New spiritual pythons, plenty of them, enormous megatherions, as ugly as were ever born of mud, loom huge and hideous out of the twilight future on America; and she will have her own agony and her own victory, but on other terms than she is yet aware of.'

"The pythons, the mud demons, and the enormous megatherions are there. No one can doubt they are still to be wrestled with."

GENERAL GRIPENBERG.
As commander of one of Russia's newly forming armies he will be subordinated only to Kuropatkin.

WHY A RUSSIAN CONSTITUTION SEEMS UNLIKELY.

NOTWITHSTANDING the hopeful tone of the liberal press of Western Europe, Russia is not likely to become a constitutional state for a long time, or else those authoritative organs in imperial capitals which form the best opinions on such a topic are, for once, quite misled. Reactionary influences are really in the ascendant in spite of all that Prince Sviatopolk-Mirski is permitted to "tolerate," we are told. This does not mean that the grand dukes are having their own way, but that Nicholas II. has come definitely under the influence of the alleged "Dreikaiserbund," comprising himself, William II., and the Emperor of Austria. The three potentates have long been suspected by the German Socialist press of having formed a combination for the suppression of liberal ideas everywhere, the Berlin *Vorwärts* indulging in much indignant reflection on the subject.

As regards those publications which are supposed to interpret the aspirations of German court circles, their view may be summed up in the intimation that the demand for a constitution in Russia is "premature." The *Preussische Jahrbücher* (Berlin), edited by a professor who has the reputation of being in William II.'s confidence, tells us that the Russians are not fit for constitutional government. So well informed an authority would not express such an opinion if constitutional government under Nicholas II. were impending, it is inferred by one English daily. "Does Russia really stand on the threshold of an experiment with parliamentary institutions?" asks the Berlin periodical. It remarks, by way of reply:

"The educated, idealistically disposed Russians expect from such institutions the cure of their unendurable ailments. We in the West regard the prospect from without more soberly because we have learned to know popular representation in flesh and blood. In Paris and in Vienna the people's representatives come to blows. In Berlin the popular representatives amount to so little that their own speeches are too wearisome to be listened to by themselves. Among the people, no one really reads them any longer. However, we wish to retain the people's representatives and we know that their practical work is not so very evil—in fact, it might even be said that it is quite good. But this very sober realistic view guides us farther than the Russians, who are still running riot in the domain of ideas, in the imaginative notion of the way such Western European institutions would work in Russia. Russia and freedom of the press? In Russia, where not even freedom of conscience yet prevails? Russia, where a third of the population is made up of classes of people who are retained within the empire and held to obedience only by the exertion of force? Freedom of meeting and of combination in Russia, where seventy per cent. of the population consists of peasants who can not read and write, and whose world of ideas is so circumscribed by the three boundary marks of holy picture, knout, and grog? Must only the higher cultivated classes be drawn to the administration of the state and blessed with European freedom of thought? But these higher cultivated classes are certainly not Russia, but merely a very attenuated outburst thereof, scarcely in union with the sentiments of the masses. Yet what would a representation of the people amount to without the people behind it?"

The financial condition of the Czar's empire would alone seem to forbid the experiment, concludes this authority. The well-informed Berlin *Kreuz Zeitung*, in the closest touch with official opinion, assures us that self-government—even a constitution in a mildly liberal form—would prove unworkable. The "radical transformation" sought by the zemstvo delegates must, it declares, be reserved for some future day. "Educated Russia" it pronounces practically non-existent. The organs published by refugees in European capitals—notably *Free Russia* (London)—do not seem quite so hopeful of a constitution as they were. The last-named "organ of the friends of Russian freedom," which is in constant communication with eminent personages upon whom official St. Petersburg looks with suspicion, now says:

"It appears that the Czar is still under the influence of Pobiedonostseff, and resolutely refuses to hear of a constitution. He persists in repeating that autocracy was bestowed upon him by the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

will of God, and therefore he can not renounce his mission. On the other hand, the delegates of the zemstvos who gathered from the interior of the country are convinced that Russia is on the eve, not only of a political revolution, but also of an agrarian one, and that nothing can save the country from the danger except a democratic parliament and radical agrarian reforms. At the meeting the delegates were divided into two parties: Moderates led by Shipoff, and Radicals led by Roddicheff.

"The danger of an agrarian revolution seems to them so great that both parties agreed in principle to the transfer of their lands to the people. They differed only on the question of the conditions of the transfer. As regards the constitutional sketch given by us [a draft of the proposed democratic constitution] there was a practical unanimity on its main lines. . . .

"There is already some sign of a new spirit in Prince Sviatopolk-Mirski. On the 24th of November he prohibited the sale of copies of the new paper *Masha Zhisn*—which began to appear only five days before. Is it a signal of the coming of a new period of reaction?"—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE GERMAN CHANCELLOR ON WAR BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND GERMANY.

COUNT VON BÜLOW, Chancellor of the German Empire, is credited by the Vienna correspondent of the London *Times* with a "journalistic soul." The count, we are further informed by the same observer, is simply a press agent, a somewhat effective portrait of him in that capacity being painted in the words that follow:

"The Press Bureau of the German Foreign Office is at all times an interesting institution. At the present moment it is, perhaps, the most interesting institution in Europe. There, by the well-trained eye of faith, the arch-editor, Count von Bülow, can be descried sitting, so to speak, in shirt-sleeves and preparing news and counter-news for the edification of the German Empire and of the world. It is a mistake to regard the German Press Bureau as a subordinate department of the Wilhelmstrasse organization. Its immediate and real head is the Imperial Chancellor—not the Count von Bülow of diplomatic intercourse or of Reichstag orations, but Count von Bülow the journalist. A former chancellor, Count von Caprivi, once said, when attempting to break with the traditions of the Bismarckian Press Bureau, that tho it was possible and desirable to dispense with semi-official organs in home politics their aid was unfortunately indispensable in foreign affairs, since it was often necessary for a Foreign Minister to publish views the responsibility for which he must remain free to disclaim. Count von Caprivi was no journalist, and he came to grief at last—in connection with some articles in the *Cologne Gazette* which he had not inspired. Count von Bülow is unquestionably a journalist of unusual dexterity, and his secret but assiduous devotion to printers' ink emulates that of the greatest of his predecessors."

Scarcely had these impressions been committed to type when their accuracy was confirmed—so the London *Times* says—by a journalistic exploit which, thinks this high authority, throws all past performances of the count into the shade. It assumed the form of an interview in *The Nineteenth Century and After* (London) in the course of which the Chancellor of William II. details his opinion of that war between Germany and Great Britain which so many London publications pronounce inevitable. "We do not dream of conjuring up such a war," insists the count, professing to be shocked at English insinuations that the growth of the German navy portends this very struggle. Chancellor von Bülow thus proceeds:

"A war to the knife between Germany and England could only be politically justified on the assumption that Germany and England were the sole competitors on the world's surface, and on the assumption that the defeat of one of the two rivals would mean the absolute supremacy of the other. In former centuries England was always in a state of rivalry with only one rival at a time—with Spain, Holland, and France in turn. Everything was then at stake. But nowadays there are a number of Powers that make the same claims as we do, and the Russo-Japanese war shows that an addition may be made to their number. As things are, a war between Germany and England would be the greatest piece of good fortune that could possibly be conceived for all their rivals. For whereas such a war—and we must not deceive ourselves on this point—would completely destroy German trade, as far as one can judge, and would seriously damage British trade, our rivals would utilize the opportunity for securing the markets of the world without firing a shot. So that, were we to come to blows, there would be a whole bevy of *tertii gaudentes*."

The count is made by his interviewer to admit that the English are disposed to see in his own country "Britain's real and mortal enemy" on the hypothesis of the waxing might of the fleets of William II. But for himself the count asseverates (always assuming that he is correctly quoted):

"As a politician and German statesman, I consider that it would be most iniquitous and criminal to represent a policy that was directed toward fomenting hostility between two great nations such as Germany and England, both of which are indispensable to the civilized world. A war between these two peoples would be a dire calamity, and, I repeat, it would be an unpardonable crime for a statesman wilfully to provoke it or to act in such a way as to render it possible or probable. As a man, I can assure you that nothing could be farther from my thoughts than dislike of, not to mention hatred or hostility toward, England. I admire the country, its people, and its literature. Pray state that I most emphatically repudiate the charge that I entertain the slightest ill-feeling or dislike of England or the English—a charge that is quite new to me and wholly incomprehensible."

The effect of all this is to intensify the suspicions of the London *Times* by heightening its admiration of the count as a journalist. With an ironical reference to "organs which usually take their cue from the press bureau in the Wilhelmstrasse," the English daily infers that a future war between Great Britain and Russia is what really lurks in the German Chancellor's mind. "The reasoning is obviously as applicable," it says, "to a war between Russia and England as to a war between Germany and England. In the event of the former Germany would be able to play that part of *tertius gaudens* which Count von Bülow predicts others would be eager to adopt in the event of the latter. Can we suppose or can Russia suppose that she would not play it with alacrity were her preparations complete?" The retorts to this in the German official press are of a kind rendered familiar by frequent quotation in these pages. But that fraction of the German press which can not fairly be described as "taking the cue from the press bureau in the Wilhelmstrasse" advises English dailies to cease "girding at Berlin." The radical *Frankfurter Zeitung* observes:

"It is high time that on the other side of the channel the tone of envenomed spleen against everything German were at last allowed to subside. A coming together or even an understanding is not immediately essential. We are content, as a preliminary, with the moderate warmth of respectful courtesy. It is to this end that the utterances of Count von Bülow are directed. He even took the trouble to repel a whole series of accusations that have been made in the English press, such as the insinuation that Germany had intrigued against the British treaty with Tibet, that Germany had made the Russians and their Baltic fleet nervous, that Germany had sown dissension between France and Great Britain. . . . . .

"Finally, Count von Bülow repelled the charge that he personally hates England. No one who understands the man has ever attributed to him such a sentiment as that."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POINTS OF VIEW.

NO SPARTACUS THERE.—"It is fortunate for the peace of the Southern States," says the London *Spectator*, "that the negroes still remain incapable of large combinations."

GREAT EXPECTATIONS.—"The capture of Port Arthur last July," writes Victor Berard in the *Revue de Paris*, "the entry of the Japanese into Mukden last August, their installation in Harbin last October—such were the three stages upon which English sympathy and finance had reckoned."

BISHOP AND BLACK.—"Bishop Clarke, of Melbourne, in condemning the White Australia policy, said recently that 'all men of color were our brothers,'" says the Sydney *Bulletin*. "Well, surely the man who is good enough to be Clarke's brother is good enough to be his brother-in-law, and the man who is qualified to be a brother-in-law is fit to be a son-in-law."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
CABIN DEPARTMENT

35 AND 37 BROADWAY
NEW YORK

December
twenty-third
1904.

To the Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST.

It is at this season of the year that preparations and plans are being made to escape the cold and disagreeable winter months of January, February and March, and we, therefore, believe that the trips we shall undertake this winter will be of interest to you.

To meet the ever increasing demand for passage to the beautiful West Indies, three very attractive Cruises have been arranged for our palatial cruising steamer "PRINZESSIN VICTORIA LUISE"--a vessel specially constructed for these pleasure trips. The first of these will leave New York on January 11th, 1905, visiting all the most interesting islands and affording passengers the opportunity of stopping off at Nassau for Florida. A limited number of passengers will also be taken for Jamaica and Cuba only at very reasonable rates. Similar cruises will leave New York on February 2d and March 7th.

In addition to these trips there will be special voyages to Italy on January 7th and February 7th by the great flyer "DEUTSCHLAND," a cruise of 76 days to the Mediterranean and the Orient by the "MOLTKE" and a series of short cruises in the Mediterranean and the Adriatic by the new cruising steamer "METEOR."

We shall be pleased to send you further information upon application to our Department of Cruises.

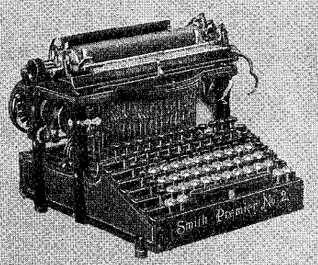
Yours very truly,
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,

Manager, Cabin Dept.

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

There must be some advantage



300,000 use
THE SMITH PREMIER

BRANCH STORES EVERYWHERE
Home office and Factory, Syracuse, N.Y. U.S.A.

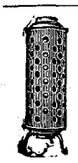
$500.00 EARNS $150.00
When Invested in Our Loans.
First Farm Mortgages.

$30. a year for five years. You pay no taxes. We collect and remit interest and principal free of charge. Your security will be a first mortgage on a farm worth from three to five times amount of loan. We shall be glad to send you: Complete descriptive list of on-hand loans; 32-page booklet entitled "We're Right on the Ground," setting forth our methods of doing business, etc.; 128 pages descriptive of the country, etc. All free for the asking of it. Parties or firms who can handle our securities are requested to write for our proposition. Satisfactory references furnished.

E. J. LANDER & CO.,
Box 8 Grand Forks, N. D.

Write for our valuable booklet
"*Eyeology*," which gives much helpful information about the eyes.
You get it free
if you send us the name of your optician.
"*Eyeology*" also tells why ordinary glasses are troublesome and explains how
SHUR-ON
Eye-glasses
overcome all objections. Don't pinch or fall off or need constant adjusting. All shapes at all opticians'. "*Shur-On*" on the mounting.
E. KIRSTEIN SONS CO., Dept. E
Established 1864 Rochester, N. Y.

5% GUARANTEED WATER BONDS
Write for Circular L, and New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh bank references.
MUNICIPAL and CORPORATION Securities COMPANY
OF PITTSBURGH, PA.
PAID-UP CAPITAL - - $200,000.00
JAMES S. KUHN, *President.* L. L. McCLELLAND, *Sec'y and Treasurer.*



SAVE ½ YOUR FUEL
BY USING THE
ROCHESTER RADIATOR
Fits any Stove or Furnace. Price from $2 to $12. Write for booklet on heating homes.
ROCHESTER RADIATOR CO.
'40 Furnace St., Rochester, N. Y.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"The History of the Standard Oil Company."—Ida M. Tarbell. (McClure, Phillips & Co., 2 Vols., $5 net.)

"The Americans."—Hugo Munsterberg. (McClure, Phillips & Co., $2.50 net.)

"A Treasury of Illustration." — Henry Ward Beecher. (F. H. Revell Company, $3.50 net.)

"A Versebook."—Webster Perit Huntington. (F. J. Heer, Columbus, Ohio, $1.25.)

"Early Writings of Montaigne."—Grace Norton. (Macmillan Company, $3 per set net.)

"Studies in Montaigne."—Grace Norton. (Macmillan Company, $3 per set net.)

"Chants Communal."—Horace Traubel. (Small, Maynard & Co.)

"Poverty." — Robert Hunter. (Macmillan Company, $1.50 net.)

"Judith of Bethulia." — Thomas Bailey Aldrich. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1 net.)

"Old Heidelberg." — Wilhelm Meyer-Forster. (A. Wessels Company, $1.)

"Stealthy Steve."—Newton Newkirk. (J. W. Luce & Co.)

"Education in Religion and Morals." — George Albert Coe. (F. H. Revell Company, $1.35 net.)

"New Forces in Old China."—Arthur J. Brown. (F. H. Revell Company, $1.50 net.)

"The Prospector."—Ralph Connor. (F. H. Revell Company, $1.50.)

"Memorials of Edward Burne-Jones." — G. B.-J. (Macmillan Company, 2 Vols.)

"Hermann und Dorothea."—Goethe. (Ginn & Co., $0.65.)

"Missions and Modern History."—Robert E. Speer. (F. H. Revell Company, 2 Vols., $4 net.)

"Within the Circle." (Levi Ratliff, Marion, Indiana, paper.)

"The Voice of Nature."—Rev. Charles Wagner. (J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company, $0.60.)

"Into the Yukon." — William Seymour Edwards. (Robert Clarke Company, $1.50 net.)

"Translations, Imitations, and a Few Originals."—Fabius M. Ray. (Smith & Sale, Portland, Me.)

"Eighteenth Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labor." (Government Printing House.)

"The True Henry Clay."—Joseph M. Rogers. (J. B. Lippincott Company, $2 net.)

"Commercial Status of Durum Wheat." — Mark Alfred Carleton and Joseph S. Chamberlain. (Government Printing House, paper.)

"The Rainbow Ball."—Eliza L. Hall. (F. F. Hansell & Brother, New Orleans.)

"Leading Events of Maryland History."—J. Montgomery Gambrill. (Ginn & Co., $0.90.)

Current Events.

Foreign.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

December 12.—Skirmishes continue along the Shakhe River; the Japanese preparations for winter are said to be practically complete. Japanese guns on 203-Metre Hill, it is reported, have done considerable damage in Port Arthur.

December 13.—The international commission to investigate the attack of the Baltic fleet on the fishermen in the North Sea is expected to meet at Paris on December 21.

December 14.—Japanese destroyers attack the Russian battle-ship *Sevastopol*, anchored outside Port Arthur harbor.

December 15.—The *Sevastopol*, according to Japanese reports, is afloat, but badly damaged.

December 16.—Despatches from Mukden say that winter has effectively checked movements on a large scale; skirmishes are frequent. General Kaulbars arrives at Mukden. Thousands of Chinese are said to be starving near Mukden because the Japanese have refused to allow supplies to pass through the Russian lines.

December 17.—General Stoessel, it is reported, has

Bad grocer confesses his badness by selling bad lamp-chimneys.

MACBETH.

You need to know how to manage your lamps to have comfort with them at small cost. Better read my Index; I send it free.

MACBETH, Pittsburgh.

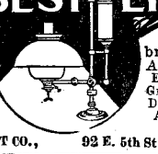
Williams' Shaving Stick
signifies—Perfection.
Williams' Shaving Sticks, Shaving Tablets, Toilet Waters, Talcum Powder, Jersey Cream Toilet Soap, etc., sold everywhere
Write for booklet "How to Shave"
THE J. B. WILLIAMS CO.
GLASTONBURY, CONN.

A Complete Carpet for $2.50

The newest, cheapest and most attractive floor covering made is our
BRUXELLE ART RUG
woven in one piece, all sizes and colors, handsome patterns. Can be used on either side. Easily cleaned, warranted to outwear higher priced carpets. Delivered free and can be returned and money refunded if not as represented. Positively the cheapest and best thing of the kind manufactured. There are none so good. Catalogue free, showing goods in actual colors; send to place nearest you.
SANITARY MFG. CO., Inc., Chicago, Ill., 202 Omaha Building; Philadelphia, Pa., 134 Oxford Street

Absolutely Pure and Aerated Distilled Water
made in your own house with
THE SANITARY STILL
without trouble and at trifling cost. Infinitely superior to any filter. Write for 100-page booklet, free, with letters from prominent people. Agents wanted.
A. H. PEIRCE MFG. CO.,
68 N. Green St., Chicago.

THE BEST LIGHT



Made in Over 100 different styles.
100-Candle Power Light at a cost of 2c per week.
More brilliant than Acetylene or Electricity. No Grease—Smoke—Dirt or Odor. Agents Wanted Everywhere.
THE BEST LIGHT CO., 92 E. 5th St., Canton, O.

IF YOU ARE A WRITER
We can aid you to find a market for anything you write.
MSS. SUCCESSFULLY PLACED,
Criticised, Revised, Typewritten.
References: Edwin Markham, Margaret E. Sangster and others. Established 1890. Send for leaflet L.
UNITED LITERARY PRESS 127 5th AVE., NEW YORK.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

requested that the Japanese spare the hospitals in Port Arthur.

December 18.—Stoessel's despatches tell of the capture of 203-Metre Hill; he estimates that the Japanese lost 22,000 men and praises the gallantry of the troops. Commander Missenoff, of the Russian cruiser *Poltava*, says that the garrison at Port Arthur now numbers 16,000; 8,000 are in the hospitals; provisions, he says, are sufficient to last three months and ammunition is being saved for assaults.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

December 13.—A riot occurs among the members of the Hungarian Parliament Chamber at Budapest; the interior of the building is wrecked.

Sasoneff, the murderer of M. Plehve, is sentenced to penal servitude for life; and his accomplice, to twenty years' penal servitude.

December 14.—Russia submits to the United States a form of arbitration treaty differing radically from that proposed by Secretary Hay.

December 15.—A conference in regard to reforms in Russia is held by the Czar and his Ministers, and it is expected that a conservative program will be announced soon.

December 16.—The body of President Kruger is buried at Pretoria.

A new Spanish Cabinet is formed, with General Azcanaga as Premier.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

December 12.—*Senate:* The Pure Food bill and the Philippine Railroad bill are considered. Senator Stewart introduces a bill to increase the salaries of the President and of members of Congress.

House: Mr. Hill's Currency bill, providing for the redemption of silver certificates in gold coin, is discussed.

December 13.—*Senate:* Discussion of the Pure Food bill is continued; witnesses before the Senate committee for the Smoot investigation tell of the Mormon marriage ceremony and the death penalties provided for the disclosure of church secrets.

House: A resolution of impeachment against Judge Charles Swayne, of Florida, is passed.

December 14.—*Senate:* A committee from the House presents impeachment charges against Judge Swayne, and a committee of five Senators is appointed to consider them; the Philippine Improvement bill is discussed.

House: The Urgency Deficiency bill is passed.

December 15.—*Senate:* A resolution providing for the consideration of the Swayne impeachment charges is adopted; the Philippine bill is again discussed; the Committee on Territories report favorably on the bill for the admission of the four Territories as the States of Oklahoma and Arizona. Witnesses in the Smoot inquiry tell of the strange marriage customs of the Mormons and of the "sealing" of men to dead women.

House: The Hill Currency bill is considered.

December 16.—*Senate:* The Philippine Improvement bill is passed by a vote of 44 to 23.

House: A few private bills are passed.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

December 12.—President Roosevelt announces that Secretary Morton will remain in the Cabinet after March 4.

Thomas W. Lawson's campaign against Amalgamated Copper leads to a slump of eight points in that stock on the New York Exchange.

December 13.—Postmaster-General Wynne removes two leaders of organizations of postal employees from the postal service for political activity.

December 14.—Governor Vardaman, of Mississippi, is invited to attend the inauguration of President Roosevelt, and Tammany Hall files a request for a good position in the inaugural parade.

December 15.—Senator Foster, of Louisiana, warns the South that some of the arbitration treaties now being negotiated may affect the repudiated reconstruction debts.

It is announced that the President will send a message to Congress recommending the federal control of all corporations engaged in interstate commerce.

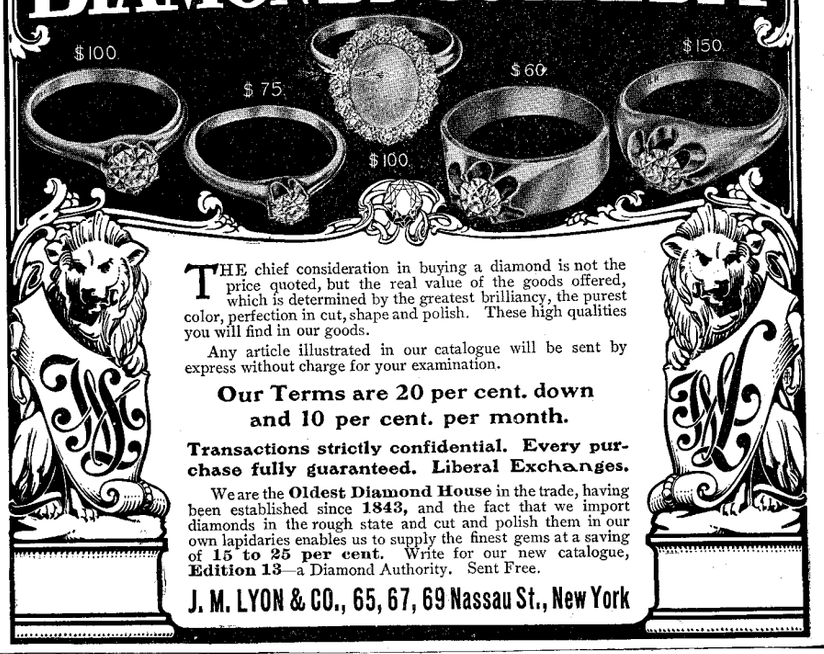
December 16.—Secretary Hay sends to the Powers the replies of the various governments to the peace congress invitations.

December 17.—The Colorado Supreme Court throws out the entire vote of five precincts in Denver because of frauds at the election; this gives the Republicans control of both branches of the legislature.

Nine persons are burned to death in a fire that destroys the steamboat *Glen Island* in Long Island Sound.

December 18.—The Textile Council at Fall River votes to submit an arbitration proposition for the settlement of the strike there to individual unions.

DIAMONDS on CREDIT



THE chief consideration in buying a diamond is not the price quoted, but the real value of the goods offered, which is determined by the greatest brilliancy, the purest color, perfection in cut, shape and polish. These high qualities you will find in our goods.

Any article illustrated in our catalogue will be sent by express without charge for your examination.

Our Terms are 20 per cent. down and 10 per cent. per month.

Transactions strictly confidential. Every purchase fully guaranteed. Liberal Exchanges.

We are the **Oldest Diamond House** in the trade, having been established since **1843**, and the fact that we import diamonds in the rough state and cut and polish them in our own lapidaries enables us to supply the finest gems at a saving of **15 to 25 per cent.** Write for our new catalogue, **Edition 13**—a Diamond Authority. Sent Free.

J. M. LYON & CO., 65, 67, 69 Nassau St., New York

99% of a camera's value is in the lens

The Grand Prize

at the World's Fair has been awarded to the

GOERZ LENS

in competition with the world. Goerz lenses are essential in the making of perfect pictures.

The manufacturers have always claimed to make the best lenses in the world—competition has proved it. Catalog Free.

Main Office:
Berlin-Friedenaw, Germany.
Branch Offices:
4 and 5 Holborn Circus, London, England.
22 Rue De l'Entrepot, Paris.

C. P. GOERZ,
Room 34, 52 E. Union Square, New York.

Boody, McLellan & Co.
Bankers
57 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
Members of the New York Stock Exchange

ORDERS EXECUTED FOR CASH OR ON MARGIN
Interest allowed on deposits subject to cheque

BRANCH OFFICES
Albany Poughkeepsie New Haven
Bridgeport and Brooklyn

Postage Stamp Collecting

As a hobby or diverting pursuit, collecting of foreign postage stamps only appeals to the more intelligent.

A weekly paper devoted to the pastime reaches 10,000 readers. It will be sent to you 6 weeks for 5 cents. If you are interested and mention THE LITERARY DIGEST, we will send you in addition *free* the following: 100 foreign stamps and a pocket album, an illustrated stamp catalogue, and a book of information "About Stamps." We offer for cash orders: 546 different foreign stamps for $1.50; 1,000, all different, $3.25; 500 mixed foreign stamps, 15c. Gummed hinges for mounting stamps, 10c. per 1,000. Mention this paper.

Stamp Albums. No. 1. Flexible cover, cloth back . . 25c.
No. 2. Full green cloth, stiff cover . 50c.
No. 3. Cloth & gold to hold 6,000 stps., 75c.

Stamps submitted on approval at 50% discount from standard catalogue. Correspondence solicited with collectors. Collections and rare stamps bought for cash.

C. H. MEKEEL STAMP & PUBLISHING CO., St. Louis, Mo.

FRENCH—GERMAN
SPANISH—ITALIAN
Spoken, Taught and Mastered Through the
LANGUAGE PHONE-METHOD
Combined with
The Rosenthal Common Sense Method of Practical Linguistry

The Latest and Best Work of Dr. Richard S. Rosenthal
YOU HEAR THE EXACT PRONUNCIATION OF EACH WORD AND PHRASE. A few minutes' practice several times a day at spare moments gives a thorough mastery of conversational French, German, Spanish, or Italian.

Send for testimonials, booklet, and letter.
International Language-Phone Method
1103 Metropolis Bldg., Broadway and 16th St., N. Y.

"My sole regret, that it is mine to give
Only one life that my dear land may live."

NATHAN HALE

NATHAN HALE THE IDEAL PATRIOT

By William Ordway Partridge, Sculptor
The Story of Nathan Hale's life and a study of his character. $1.00 net. By mail $1.10.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., N. Y.

SEE THAT CLIP?

FACSIMILE

THE NIAGARA CLIP holds securely from the thinnest sheet of paper up to ¼ in. in thickness, and can be used over and over again. Better than pins for filing letters, records, cards, etc. Avoid unsightly pinholes in attaching second letters, business cards, checks, drafts, invoices, etc. Put up in boxes of 100 especially for desk convenience. Sample box 15 cents, postpaid.

NIAGARA CLIP COMPANY, 37 Park St., N. Y. City

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

TARTARLITHINE

A Spottswood, N. J., physician writes: "These cases (old chronic, of gouty origin) are the very kind in which I use Tartarlithine, with the happiest results to both patient and myself."

Rheumatism

Old chronic cases, where the joints are swollen and stiff and where there are chalky deposits, are invariably relieved by Tartarlithine.

Prescribed and endorsed by the leading physicians of the country

Ask Your Doctor About It

Free sample and our booklet on the cure of Rheumatism sent on request

McKESSON & ROBBINS
79 Fulton St., New York
Sole Agents for the Tartarlithine Co.

Wage Earners Pay You.... 5%

INDUSTRIAL 5% PER ANNUM SAVINGS & LOAN CO

$25 upward, withdrawable on 30 days' notice.

Investments bear earnings from day received to day withdrawn.

Supervised by New York Banking Department.

OUR loans are secured by mortgages on suburban homes owned by ambitious wage-earners, paying all interest and part principal monthly. You would choose such investments for safety. We put them within your reach, paying 5 per annum on sums large or small from day of receipt to date of withdrawal. Conservative investors will appreciate a plan affording all the security and profit without the annoyance of individual mortgage loans. Write for particulars.

Assets, - - - - $1,700,000
Surplus and Profits, $160,000

Industrial Savings & Loan Co.
1139 Broadway, New York.

Do not be satisfied with an indefinite "emulsion" which may *disguise* impurities, but which does not exclude them.

Peter Moller's Cod Liver Oil

may be obtained of any good druggist. It is made and *bottled* in Norway, thus reaching you without possibility of adulteration. It is so pure that it is entirely

Free from all Disagreeable Taste or Odor

Digests completely—no nauseous "repeating." Never sold in bulk. Take only the flat, oval bottles bearing name of

Schieffelin & Company, New York
SOLE AGENTS

Send for this

Print your own cards, circulars, &c. Press $5. Small newspaper press $18. Money saver. Print for others, big profits. Typesetting easy, printed rules sent. Write to makers for catalog, presses, type, paper, &c. THE PRESS CO., MERIDEN, CONN.

Asthma

Attacks stopped permanently. Cause removed. Breathing organs and nervous system restored. Symptoms never return. No medicines needed afterwards. 21 years of success treating Asthma and Hay Fever. 58,000 patients. **Book 25A Free.** Very interesting.
Write **P. HAROLD HAYES, BUFFALO, N. Y.**

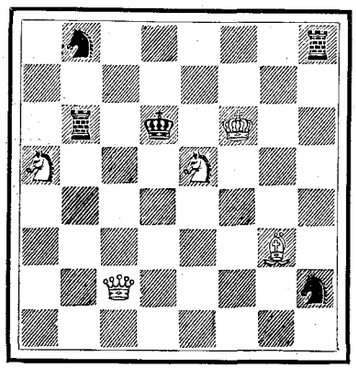
CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess-Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 1,014.

By N. MAXIMOW,
Dédié à l'Association Néederlandaise
From *Tijdshrift van den Nederlandshen Schaakbond.*

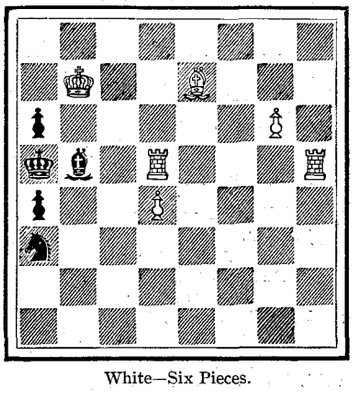
Black—Five Pieces.



White—Five Pieces.
1 s 5 r; 8; 1 r 1 k 1 K 2; S 3 S 3; 8; 6 B 1; 2 Q 4 s; 8.
White mates in two moves.

Problem 1,015.

Cordially inscribed to the Chess-editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST
By H. W. BARRY.
Black—Five Pieces.



White—Six Pieces.
8; 1 K 2 B 3; p 5 P 1; k b 1 R 3 R; p 2 P 4; s 7; 8; 8.
White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 1,007. Key-move: Q—R 6.

No. 1,008. Key-move: R—B sq.

No. 1,009.

1. Q—Kt 5!	2. B—Kt 4 ch	3. Q—K 7, mate
K—Q 3	K—Q 7	
	2.	Q—Q 8, mate
	Kt—B 4	3.
1.	2. Q—Q 8 ch!	P—Kt 4, mate
K x Kt	K—B 4	3.
	2.	Q—Q 2, mate
	K—K 6	3.
	2.	B—Kt 6, mate
	Kt x Q	3.
	K—B 7!	B—Kt 6, mate
1.	2. K x Kt	3.
Kt x Q	2.	Kt x Kt, mate
	Kt—K 3 ch	3.
	2.	P—Kt 4, mate
	P x Kt	3.

Pears'

Pears' is essentially a toilet soap. A soap good for clothes won't benefit face and hands. Don't use laundry soap for toilet or bath. That is, if you value clear skin.

Pears' is pure soap and matchless for the complexion.

Sold in town and village

Learn the Truth

Do you know

that the main cause of unhappiness, ill-health, sickly children and divorce is admitted by physicians and shown by court records to be ignorance of the laws of self and sex?

Sexology

Illustrated

Contains in one volume—

Knowledge a Young Man Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Husband Should Have.
Knowledge a Father Should Have.
Knowledge a Father Should Impart to His Son.
Medical Knowledge a Husband Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Woman Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Wife Should Have.
Knowledge a Mother Should Have.
Knowledge a Mother Should Impart to Her Daughter.
Medical Knowledge a Wife Should Have.

By William H. Walling, A. M., M. D.

Rich Cloth Binding, Full Gold Stamp, Illustrated, $2.00

Write for "Other People's Opinions" and Table of Contents.

PURITAN PUB. CO., Dept. B, PHILADELPHIA

Will make a FIRST-CLASS
BOOK-KEEPER
of you in 6 weeks for $3 or RETURN MONEY. I find POSITIONS, too—FREE! WRITE.
J. H. GOODWIN, R. 246, 1215 B'way, New York

These trade-mark crisscross lines on every package.

Gluten Grits AND BARLEY CRYSTALS,

Perfect Breakfast and Dessert Health Cereals.
PANSY FLOUR for Biscuit, Cake and Pastry.
Unlike all other Foods. Ask Grocers.
For book or sample, write
FARWELL & RHINES, Watertown, N. Y., U.S.A.

STARK FRUIT BOOK

shows in NATURAL COLORS and accurately describes **216 varieties** of fruit. Send for our liberal terms of distribution to planters.—**Stark Bro's, Louisiana, Mo.**

TROUSERS TO ORDER $3.50

Dress well for little money. Prices $3.50 to $6. Send for samples.

McKEON & SMITH, Dept. L,
362 and 364 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y

PRODUCED BY UNZIORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

1. ..... / Kt x Kt 2. Q—K 7 ch / K—B 3 3. Q—Q B 7, mate

1. ..... / Kt—B 3 or K 6 2. Q x P ch / Kt—Q 4 3. Q—Kt, mate

Solved by the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; O. Würzburg, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; S. W. Bampton, Philadelphia; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.; R. H. Ramsey, Germantown, Pa.; the Rev. W. Rech, Kiel, Wis.; M. D. M., New Orleans; A. Rooke, Franklin Chess-club, Philadelphia; C. Nugent, New York City.

1,007: W. Runk, Highland Falls, N. Y.; L. Wyman, Painesville, O.; W. E. Mannear, Wilkesbarre, Pa.

1,007 and 1,008: "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; C. L. Anders, Commerce, Tex.; J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex.; E. A. C., Kinderhook, N. Y.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; M. Almy, Chicago; A. V. Milholland, Baltimore; W. K. Greely, Boston; N. D. Waffle, Salt Springville, N. Y.; Lyndon, Athens, Ga.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; L. Goldmark, Paterson, N. J.; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; C. W. Corbin, Altoona, Pa.

1,008: Z. G., Detroit; E. A. Kusel, Oroville, Cal.; F. R. A., S. Bethlehem, Pa.; J. A. Weber, Pekin, Ill.; H. T. Blanchard, Milwaukee; C. W. Shewalter, Washington, D. C.; G. S. S. Playfair, Boston; K. F. K., Jr., Columbia, '08, New York City; J. D. Hines, Bowling Green, Ky.

1,008 and 1,009: L. R. Williams, South Omaha.

Comments (1,007): "Fine illustration of the theme as ever made"—M. M.; "A brilliant cross-checker"—G. D.; "A superb treatment of a popular theme"—J. H. S.; "Fine"—R. H. R.; "Excellent"—J. G. L.; "Does not meet the requirements of a first-prize problem. Poor key, no difficulties"—C. N.; "The best one yet"—C. L. A.; "Hard to beat"—J. E. W.; "Good"—L. R. W.

1,008: "Easy, but fine"—M. M.; "Purity is its main virtue"—G. D.; "A curiously blind situation"—J. H. S.; "Remarkable"—R. H. R.; "A subtle key"—J. G. L.; "Too much wood"—C. N.

1,009: "The usual Pradiquat"—M. M.; "Fine key"—G. D.; "Fine construction despite the duals"—J. H. S.; "A crackerjack"—R. H. R.; "Good key and quite a number of variations. The one after 1 ..... / Kt x Q is excellent"—C. N.

Very many solvers missed 1,007, by 1 R—Q sq ch., not seeing 1. ..... / P x R (Kt) 2. Q—K B sq ch / Kt x Q. Others, seeing that the Pawn must be pinned, relied upon 1 Q—B 4. This is stopped by 1. ..... / K—K 8 solvers that tried to solve 1,009 Q—B 5 overlooked this defense: 1 Q—B 5 / Kt x Kt 2 Q—Q 7 / Kt—B 3 ch 3 no mate.

In addition to those reported L. W. got 1,000; L. R. W., 1,001-1,006; E. C. Haskell, Shellsburg, Ia., 1,002; M. D. M., 1,003, 1,004; the Rev. M. Tarnowski, Camden, N. J., 1,003, 1,005.

A Critique.

"DEAR MR. EDITOR: You will perhaps notice that my comments are a little out of the ordinary run. The truth of the matter is that I am sick of seeing under the head of 'Solvers' Criticisms,' remarks like the following: 'Wonderful,' 'Grand,' 'Best I ever saw,' 'Took me a year to solve it,' etc. Solvers seem to think it a duty to find something to praise in every old dub of a position that gets into print. It's a sort of mutual admiration society. This is not as it should be. I well understand the need of encouraging budding talent; but why a well-known composer should be praised for poor work is beyond my comprehension. There are too many problems made, quantity and not quality seems to be the order of the day. If our problem artists were called to account when they turn out poor work they would strive to improve and polish their efforts before publication. Now they rush into print with the very first rendering of an idea that seems to work.

"There is need of reform, and in a small way, if you care to publish my remarks, I will try to help it along. Yours truly, CHAS. NUGENT.

"201 W. 87TH ST., NEW YORK."

CALIFORNIA INFORMATION

California is a big State; large of area, rich in natural wealth, tremendous in its scenic features and with a future full of great promise. Every American is more or less interested in knowing about this wonderful commonwealth.

A forty page folder with more than half a hundred beautiful illustrations and a complete map of the State in colors, has been issued by the Chicago & North-Western Railway. It contains in condensed and interesting form a mass of information on various subjects of interest, including a list of hotels at California tourists points with their rates, capacity, etc. Sent to any address on receipt of four cents in stamps. W. B. Kniskern, Passenger Traffic Manager, C. & N.-W. Ry., Chicago.

Personally Conducted Tours to

California, Colorado, Utah, Oregon, Washington

AND

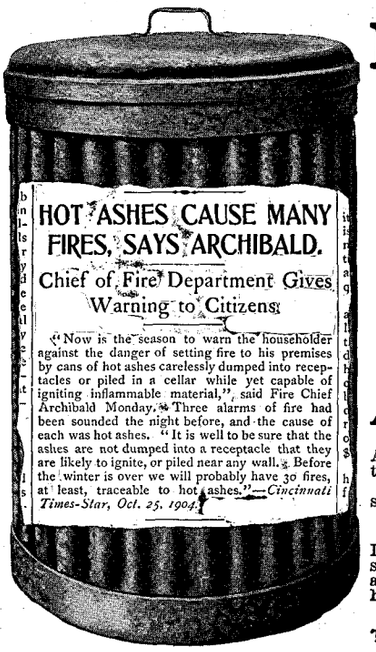
Mexico

VIA THE

New York Central Lines

Will move in December, January, February, March and May.

For particulars, inquire of ticket agents of the New York Central Lines, or enclose a two-cent stamp for a copy of "America's Winter Resorts" to George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent, Grand Central Station, New York.


HOT ASHES CAUSE MANY FIRES, SAYS ARCHIBALD.
Chief of Fire Department Gives Warning to Citizens.
"Now is the season to warn the householder against the danger of setting fire to his premises by cans of hot ashes carelessly dumped into receptacles or piled in a cellar while yet capable of igniting inflammable material," said Fire Chief Archibald Monday. "Three alarms of fire had been sounded the night before, and the cause of each was hot ashes. "It is well to be sure that the ashes are not dumped into a receptacle that they are likely to ignite, or piled near any wall. Before the winter is over we will probably have 30 fires, at least, traceable to hot ashes."—Cincinnati Times-Star, Oct. 25, 1904.

No fear of fire

if hot ashes are dumped into

Witt's Corrugated Can

Made of steel, galvanized. Rim (not can bottom) touches floor. Close-fitting lid. *Fire-proof.* Strongest can made.

Ask your dealer for "Witt's"
("Witt's Can" stamped in lid.)

Acknowledged everywhere by those who have used them, to be the only safe, neat, sanitary can for ashes or garbage.

If your dealer hasn't them, send us his name; we will send you through him, on his order, Can or pail

on approval.

If you like it, pay the dealer; if not, send it back; we will protect the dealer and it won't cost you a cent. If you have no dealer order direct from us.

Write us for further information.

Three Sizes:
No. 1—15¾x26 in.
No. 2—18 x26 in.
No. 3—20½x26 in.
Pail, two sizes: 5 and 7 gal.

The Witt Cornice Co., Dept. K Cincinnati, O.

SPRING AND SUMMER TOURS
1905
Exceptional Opportunity
to visit Spain, Morocco, Algeria, Tunis, Sicily, Switzerland, Germany, Vienna, Holland, Belgium, France, and England.

WITH A SELECT LIMITED PARTY
which will travel leisurely and see intelligently every place visited, under **EXPERIENCED MANAGEMENT and AT MODERATE COST.** References required and given. For itinerary and full particulars, address Mr. CHARLES F. PECK, 469 West 152d Street, New York.

EIGHTH ANNUAL TOUR

"THE SIMPLE LIFE"
By CHARLES WAGNER

This is one of the greatest books of the present day, and President Roosevelt says of it: "I am preaching your book to my countrymen." 200 pages. Paper cover, 30 cents; cloth bound, 60 cents. Sent by mail postpaid, on receipt of price by J. S. OGILVIE PUBLISHING COMPANY, 53 Rose Street, New York.

CHEAP RATES California, Washington, Oregon, Colorado. We secure reduced rates on Household Goods to the above States for intending settlers. Write for rates. Map of California free.
TRANS-CONTINENTAL FREIGHT CO., F-355 Dearborn St., Chicago

WONDERFUL STOVE—BIG MONEY MAKER!
BURNS 90% AIR—ONLY 10% OIL-GAS.
7200 sold one month. Customers delighted with **Harrison Valveless Oil-gas Stove. Splendid for cooking;** also **heating** rooms, stores, offices, etc., with Radiator Attch. No wick, dirt, or ashes—no coal bills or drudgery—cheap, safe fuel, 15c to 30c a week should furnish fuel-gas for cooking for small family. Easily operated—absolutely safe—all sizes, $3 up. **Write—Catalog FREE and Special Prices. AGENTS WANTED—$40 Weekly.** Address **World Mfg. Co., 5790 World B'ld'g, Cincinnati, O.**

Whitman Saddles
Used and endorsed by the best riders all over the world.
The Mehlbach Saddle Co.
(Successors Whitman Saddle Co.)
Catalogue free: **104 Chambers Street, New York City**

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

To Correspondents.—Owing to increased demands upon his space the "Lexicographer" finds himself unable to answer anonymous correspondence. Hereafter no anonymous correspondence will be considered in this column.

"C. R. B.," Boston, Mass.—"Pray, what is the meaning of the word 'toric'? Oculists bid us get toric lenses for our eyeglasses, and opticians advertise them, tho the salesmen seem at a loss to define them. Can you enlighten me?"

A "toric lens" is a spectacle lens in which one of the surfaces is a segment of an equilateral zone of a tore. Toric lenses are used for equalizing the surfaces of sphero-cylindrical lenses possessing a strong spherical curvature.

"P. M.," Columbia, S. C.—"Is either of the following sentences grammatically correct: 'He is a mutual friend of ours,' 'He is a mutual friend of mine'?"

Neither of the sentences cited is correct. In the first "of ours" and in the second "of mine" are redundant, for "mutual" means pertaining reciprocally to both of two persons, parties or sides; shared alike; joint; common, or to which two or more persons have the same or equal claims.

"Subscriber," Prairie du Chien, Wis.—"Please inform me whether 'tendentious' is a good English word and what are its meaning and derivation. Is an author justified in coining such a word?"

The term is of recent origin and may be characterized as a nonce-word. It is derived from the German *tendenziös*, meaning "having a decided tendency; biased; unfair." The word is scarcely coined, but an Anglicized form of a German word. The test of time will show whether or not the author was justified in using it.

"E. W. H.," Burlington, Vt.—"Can the phrases 'you are mistaken' and 'you mistake' both be used correctly?"

Both are correct. Examples: "You *mistake* my meaning"; "You *are mistaken* in my meaning." Some authorities regard "you are mistaken" as an erroneous form for "you mistake."

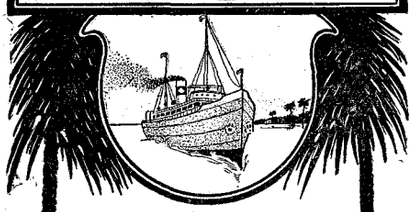
"B. A. O.," Terre Haute, Ind.—"(1) Is the word 'Baldwin,' when used to designate a variety of apple, a proper noun? If so, is not the word 'winesap' also a proper noun? (2) The word 'china' is printed with a small 'c' on page 330 of the Standard Dictionary. Is it a common or class noun there?"

(1) The word "Baldwin" in the Standard is properly printed with a capital, being derived from a proper name; "winesap" is properly printed with a small letter, not having such a derivation. (2) When printed with a small initial letter it is a common noun; when printed with a capital letter it is a proper noun. When a capital letter in brackets as [C], precedes a definition, it denotes that in the sense defined the word should be capitalized.

"J. A. S.," Brooklyn, N. Y.—"Will you kindly refer to your Dictionary Department the following question: A man comes into an assembled company. He has been running and is perspiring freely. He wishes to indicate to the assembled company that he has been perspiring. Can he properly use the verb 'transpire' for the verb 'perspire'?"

"To transpire" in its intransitive form is "to be emitted through the excretory organs, as of the skin and lungs; pass off as an exhalation." The word in this sense, tho not in common usage, is frequently seen in medical and other scientific works. "Perspire" is perhaps a more restrictive term, and when equivalent to the word "sweat" should be preferred in ordinary usage.

JAMAICA



The American Riviera

A vacation in Jamaica brings health, enjoyment, and acquaintance with the fairest island in the Golden Caribbean. Its accessibility and the moderate cost of the trip are decidedly appealing.

One of the leading features of this enjoyable tour is the comfort and luxury of the four days' sea-trip on the

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY'S

Steel Twin-Screw U. S. Mail Steamships

ADMIRAL DEWEY ADMIRAL SCHLEY
ADMIRAL SAMPSON ADMIRAL FARRAGUT

Sail weekly from Boston and Philadelphia. New American-built steamships **BUCKMAN** and **WATSON** weekly from Baltimore.

ROUND TRIP, $75 — including Meals and Stateroom.

ONE WAY, $40.

Weekly sailings from New Orleans to Colon, Republic of Panama, Limon, Costa Rica, and ports in Central and South America.

"A Happy Month in Jamaica" is the title of a beautiful book we will send you free of cost, together with our monthly paper, "The Golden Caribbean."

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY

Long Wharf, Boston
5 North Wharves, Philadelphia, Pa.
Hughes and Henry Streets, Baltimore
321 Charles Street, New Orleans

Raymond & Whitcomb Co.
Thos. Cook & Son

NEW YORK
AND PRINCIPAL CITIES

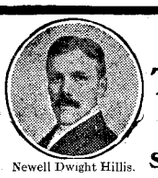
Awarded the Gold Medal at the World's Fair in St. Louis

THE CASPEY-OTTO-SAUER LANGUAGE METHODS

(FRENCH, GERMAN, ITALIAN, SPANISH)

are considered the best books either for self-acquiring or for the teaching of foreign languages. Genuine Editions **only** bear Brentano's imprint. Each 12mo, cloth, net $1; postage extra. *Descriptive circular sent on request.*

BRENTANO'S - New York



Newell Dwight Hillis.

Keep in Touch WITH The Pulpit of To-day

Subscribe Now For MONDAY EDITION OF THE BROOKLYN DAILY EAGLE BROOKLYN, N. Y.

14 Columns of Verbatim Sermon Reports

Includes the sermon of Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, Plymouth Church, which is printed each Monday. $1.50 a year, United States and Canada. Foreign subscription, $3.00.

Sample sent free on request. Address Dept. 26

Clubs of 3 subscribers, $1.00 each per year, U. S. and Canada. Foreign Clubs of 3, $2.00 each per year.

PATENTS

Our Hand Book on Patents, Trade-Marks, etc., sent free. Patents procured through Munn & Co., receive free notice in the

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN
MUNN & CO. 357 Broadway, N. Y.
BRANCH OFFICE: 361 F St., Washington, D. C.

WHAT THINK YE OF CHRIST?

By Rev. E. E. Hale, D.D., and other Unitarian literature **SENT FREE.** Address M. C., Arlington St. Church, Boston, Mass.

WANTED. Educated men of business ability, teachers or professional men preferred. Weekly salary or guarantee paid. Give age, qualifications, reference. DODD, MEAD & Co., New York.

What Is Daus' Tip-Top?

TO PROVE that Daus' "Tip-top" is the best and simplest device for making **100 Copies** from pen-written and **50 Copies** from typewritten original, we will ship complete duplicator, cap size, **without deposit,** on **ten (10) days' trial.** *Price $7.50 less trade discount of 33⅓% or* **$5 net**

THE FELIX A. DAUS DUPLICATOR CO.
Daus Building, 111 John St., New York City.

At the same price no others contain so much gold as the Krementz Plated Collar Button. Easily buttoned, easily unbuttoned. Stays buttoned. Booklet for postal giving much information. Krementz & Co., 68 Chestnut St., Newark, N. J.

Send 10 cts. for Elegantly Illustrated Prospectus

Printed in large, clear type on heavy plate paper; *10¼x13¼ inches in size; over one hundred illustrations* including half-tones and artistic pen-and-ink sketches.

The Columbian Historical Novels

PRESIDENT WILLIAM MCKINLEY said: "One of the most beautiful productions of the American Press I have ever seen."

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, NEW YORK

LOVE Engaged couples will find many important truths on the fundamental requirements of true love, with advice on courtship and the proper preparation of mind and body for marriage in F. S. Pomeroy's book. "The Ethics of Marriage." 12mo, cloth, $1. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York

GOUT & RHEUMATISM

Use the Great English Remedy

BLAIR'S PILLS

Safe, Sure, Effective: 50c. & $1.

DRUGGISTS, or 224 William St., N. Y.

"Some lives are like Horseshoes the more worn the brighter." Busy wives who use SAPOLIO never seem to grow old. Try a cake...

©COPYRIGHT©

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

UNSURPASSED IN ACCURACY AND COMPLETENESS

"In thoroughness, completeness, accuracy, typography, style, and illustration, it challenges criticism and commands admiration."—*Journal of Education.*

THE FUNK & WAGNALLS

STANDARD DICTIONARY

is the latest, most complete, and most sumptuous dictionary in existence; a necessity in every school, office, and study. It is the result of the highest scholarship and expert skill of over two hundred and fifty of the world's most distinguished scholars and specialists. One hundred universities and colleges and twenty government departments are represented among its compilers.

Statistics of Its Greatness

Over 300,000 Vocabulary Terms; 250 Editors and Specialists; 533 Readers for Quotations; 125,000 Synonyms and Antonyms; 5,000 Illustrations; Appendix of 535,000 Facts; Cost over a Million Dollars.

"The Standard Dictionary is truly magnificent, and worthy of the great continent which has produced it. It is more than complete. . . . It is certain to supersede all other existing dictionaries of the English language."—*Prof. A. H. Sayce* (Oxford).

(Send for Prospectus and Terms)

THE MOST COMPREHENSIVE ABRIDGED DICTIONARY

"This is a treasure. No one can conceive the wealth of information, the convenience for reference, the elimination of non-essentials which make this book worth much more than the price to any student, teacher, or writer."—*Journal of Education,* Boston.

The Office Standard Dictionary

Abridged from the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary

DESIGNED to meet the most exacting requirements of the modern abridged dictionary. 62,284 terms, besides 1,224 illustrations, 2,000 antonyms, full etymologies, use of prepositions indicated, etc. With complete index.

Some of Its Exclusive Features

EXCLUSIVELY capitalizes only such words as require capitals. Sure guide to capitalizing.
EXCLUSIVELY supplies prepositions (over 1,000) and illustrates their correct use.
EXCLUSIVELY gives antonyms (2,000) or opposite words as INDISPENSABLE AS SYNONYMS.
EXCLUSIVELY indicates the difference between COMPOUND WORDS and PHRASES.
EXCLUSIVELY contains thousands of NEW WORDS and APPENDIX FEATURES of great value.
A FULL AND RICH APPENDIX. Large 8vo, 915 Pages, Cloth, Leather Back, $2.50. Full Leather, $4.00. Thumb Index, 50 cents extra.

THE MOST AMPLE INTERMEDIATE DICTIONARY

"I deem your Comprehensive Standard Dictionary superior to any similar volume that has yet come under my notice. I fail to see any feature of the work that can not be commended"—*Gen. James Grant Wilson,* President of the American Authors' Guild.

The Comprehensive Standard Dictionary

Abridged from the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary

THIS is the latest and most perfect handy dictionary of the English language. It gives the orthography, pronunciation, meaning, and etymology of 38,000 words and phrases. There are 800 tasteful illustrations. No other intermediate dictionary approaches this work in quality or completeness. The design has been to meet fully the most recent and exacting requirements.

8vo, Cloth. Price, $1.00. Postpaid.

THE BEST DICTIONARY OF ITS SIZE PUBLISHED

"It contains much in little. In the schoolroom or in the household, or near at hand to the student, its get-at-ableness is its best feature, for one has the assurance that its spelling and definitions are scholarly and up to date." *The Boston Times.*

The Concise Standard Dictionary

Abridged from the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary

THIS is the latest edition of the famous Standard Dictionary series. It contains the orthography, pronunciation, and meaning of about 28,000 words. There are 500 illustrations.

16mo, Cloth. 482 Pages. Price, 60 cents
Send for Circulars

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY Pubs., NEW YORK

ROMANCE AND FUN

A Clever Love Story And Captivating Satire

are intermingled in the author's lightest and brightest style in the realistic domestic comedy by John Strange Winter named "*The Little Vanities of Mrs. Whittaker.*" This story has made an immediate hit, and deservedly, for, as the Philadelphia *North American* says of its plot, "One surprise follows hard upon the heels of another, with a rattling play of amusing dialogue, and a series of delightful domestic situations." 12mo, cloth. Price, $1.00 net.

Magically Appealing Irish Love Stories,

beautiful, throbbing, full of novelty, humor, tenderness, passion, and tragic are those written by Anna McManus (Ethna Carbery) in the charming new book called, "*The Passionate Hearts.*" These tales of gallant, poetic Irishmen and blue-eyed Colleens are "instinct with beauty" says the Glasgow *Herald,* and as the *Daily Independent* remarks that they "lay bare the strongest emotions of the human heart, melting tenderness and fierce tumult." 12mo, 75 cents, post-paid.

Nine Stories of Irish Mythology and Folk-lore

recounting the wonderful and chivalrous doings of ancient kings and warriors and overflowing with magic, prowess, and adventure are told by Anna McManus (Ethna Carbery) in our new book, "*In the Celtic Past.*" Magic swords, the miraculous "quicken-tree," grown from a fairy seed; the whistler whose flute-like notes charmed his enemies into fateful sleep, the superhuman prowess of the old-time heroes, with many other wonderful things are to be found here. 12mo, cloth, 75 cents, postpaid.

One of the Truly Great Novels of the World

One that every well-read person should know and all will enjoy is "*Tittlebat Titmouse,*" the new and improved edition of Dr. Samuel Warren's immortal classic, "Ten Thousand a Year," which Thomas Bailey Aldrich declares to be "not surpassed by anything in the Pickwick Papers," and "a book that enthralls the reader," as the Cleveland *World* says. Will Crawford has drawn 65 capital pictures in close harmony with the text. 12mo, cloth, $1.50, post-paid.

Within the Gates of The Kingdom of Fun

You may wander into all the nooks of jollity known only to the initiated and enjoy the sparkle and glitter of the world's greatest playground, if you but open the covers of F. Berkeley Smith's rollicking book, "*How Paris Amuses Itself.*" As the Philadelphia *Item* says, "If you wish to thoroughly soak yourself with the concentrated essence of enjoyment, read this book. It is too good to miss." Profuse pictures, some in colors. 12mo, cloth, $1.50, postpaid.

Behind the Scenes in The Latin Quarter

Viewing the life, characters, and typical resorts of the famous Parisian Bohemia is the rare treat all readers of F. Berkeley Smith's beautifully illustrated book, "*The Real Latin Quarter,*" will enjoy. Its pages are a veritable kaleidoscope of students, models, singers, grisettes, studios, cafés, and other people and institutions of the quarter. "The author has left nothing undone," says Frederic Remington. 100 illustrations. 12mo, cloth, $1.20, postpaid.

How Miss Philura Got a Husband

and several other benefits welcome to a sprightly spinster is told in that bright, cheery, and original story by Florence Morse Kingsley, "*The Transfiguration of Miss Philura.*" It is "delicious reading," says the St. Louis *Republic,* and a "dainty little story quite out of the common," as the Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph* remarks. It is now in its sixth edition. Small 12mo, cloth, 40 cents, post-paid.

Have You Met The Trouble Woman?

gaunt and forbidding in appearance, but driving her old gray mare, hitched to a buggy of archaic build, along the road leading to some afflicted home? Have you seen her help the suffering, and heard the tragic history of her own life? Clara Morris, the celebrated actress, will tell you in her new and beautiful story, "*The Trouble Woman.*" "One of the strongest short stories in modern fiction," says the Washington *Post.* Dainty 12mo, 40 cents, net.

Notes from Paris and Vienna Music Studios

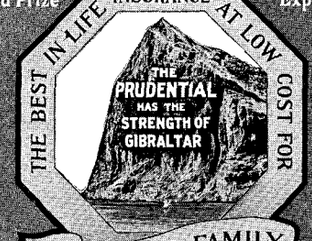
of special interest to every music lover comprise the book we have just published under title "*Your Loving Nell.*" The letters which were written home by Mrs. Nelly Gore, an American student abroad, depict her experiences in studying under some of the greatest foreign masters and give an intimate insight into the life and methods of the world's most celebrated studios. 12mo, cloth, illustrated, $1.00, net.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, NEW YORK and LONDON

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Awarded Grand Prize — St. Louis Exposition

THE BEST IN LIFE INSURANCE AT LOW COST FOR



THE WHOLE FAMILY

Cash Dividends and Other Concessions

Amounting to Over

FIVE MILLION DOLLARS

Have Been Voluntarily Given to Holders of Old Policies by

The Prudential

A Company Which is Actually Paying Out More Than its Obligations. The Best Guarantee of Liberal Treatment.

Write for Policy Rates To-day for Yourself or Your Family. Dept. R.

THE PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE CO. OF AMERICA

JOHN F. DRYDEN, *Prest.* — *Home Office:* NEWARK, N.J.

Lea & Perrins' Sauce

THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

THE PEERLESS SEASONING

Some appetites need to be tempted. Dishes which are ordinarily flat and tasteless may be made just the reverse by proper seasoning. Soups, Fish, Roasts, Gravies, Salads, etc., are given a delicious flavor by adding LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

No other "just as good."

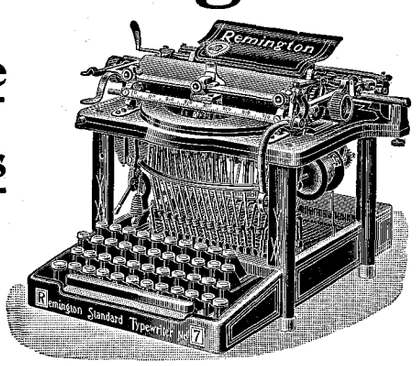
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Agents, NEW YORK

Remington

Fame

Rests

Upon



Quality

Outsells All Others

Outwears All Others

Outlives All Others

Remington Typewriter Company

NEW YORK and Everywhere.

BOOKS BY A. T. SCHOFIELD, M.D., M.R.C.S.E.

"Dr. Schofield is a good example of the highest type of modern physician, broad-minded, scientific, clear-headed, and equipped with an enormous fund of information bearing upon the subjects of which he writes."—*Good Health*, New York.

Nerves in Disorder

This book seeks to dispel ignorance regarding all functional nerve diseases and to set forth scientific principles for successfully treating these troubles. 12mo, cloth, 218 pages. $1.50, postpaid.

The Force of Mind

The action of the mind in the cause and cure of many disorders is considered in this book from new and scientific standpoints. 12mo, cloth, 347 pages. $2.00, postpaid.

Springs of Character

This work gives the latest scientific information on the sources and qualities of character, showing the importance of character and the soundest principles for its development. 8vo, cloth, 259 pages. $1.50, postpaid.

The Unconscious Mind

A study into the mysteries of the mind and their relations to physical and psychical life, containing the latest scientific research on the subject. 8vo, cloth, 451 pages. $2.00, postpaid.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers,

NEW YORK AND LONDON.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED